The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 285.

WASHINGTON.

The Purchase of Three Per Cent. Certificates.

The Quaker City to be Released on Bond.

Propositions to Secure Peace With the Indians.

Economy in Printing the National Currency.

Survey of the Public Lands in Utah.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There does not appear to be any intention on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to go into the market to buy the three per cent. certificates. The main objection to this mode of reducing the principal of the public debt is this: most of the certificates are held by the national banks as part of the legal tender reserve. If they are taken out of the banks and sold to the Government and then canceled the banks would have to lock up a sufficient amount of legal tender notes to keep their reserve fund good, which would at once materially contract the currency. It will be remembered that Congress authorized these 3 per cents to prevent such contraction.

THE QUAKER CITY AFFAIR.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The action of the State and Treasury Departments in the matter of the Quaker City, as detailed last night, was laid before the Secretary and approved. The vessel will therefore remain in the hands of the Court at New York. Through the representations of the British Minister it is believed that the United States District Attorney will be instructed to ask the Court to take sufficient bonds, which her British owner is ready to give to allow her then to take a clearance for Jamaica. There does not seem to be any evidence of a substantial character that she is intended for the Cuban insurgents.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Commissioners again discussed to-day several propositions for dispensing the $2,000,000 to secure peace with the Indian tribes. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had a conference with the President on the matter, and while he had his own views as to the general plan, he proposed to defer it entirely to the judgment of the Commission convened by him under the act of Congress in the premises.

THE CURRENCY PRINTING.

The propositions for printing the national currency by the Bank Note Company in New York have been completed, and it is found that it can be done better, at less expense and safer than at the Treasury. The finishing touches to the notes, however, will be given here so as to destroy all possibility of numbering and counterfeiting them. The Government also furnishes the prepared paper and requires every sheet to be accounted for by the companies in New York. The paper contains the silk and water-line mark.

UTAH.

A delegation of Gentiles is here from Utah, asking for a more general survey and sale of the public lands in that Territory, of which Brigham Young claims to be sovereign owner of the soil. Congress commenced making appropriations for the survey of the public lands in Utah in 1855, and since 1868 the Territory has been made a surveying district, instead of being an appendage to the Colorado District. The Gentiles claim that thus far only the saints have been able to purchase land, and they have to be tenants at will.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster Foulds, of Cincinnati, arrived here to-day.

Alfred Sanford, of St. Louis, who assumed the duties of Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the Fourth district without being duly qualified, and who was relieved by the Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived here to fix the matter up. It is most likely that the old supervisor, Col. D. G. Taylor, will continue in the office.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The President has appointed Daniel H. Byers Consul at Zurich.

The following postmasters have been appointed: Samuel F. Drake, Portsmouth, O.; Wm. H. Louderwell, Cumberland, Md.; H. A. Reed, Marshal, Mich.; Jno. Chandler, Coldwater, Mich.; Jas. M. Reed, Steubenville, O.; L. M. Cox, Thornton, Ind.

Uriah Bruner has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at West Point, Nebraska.

Jno. Meanshaw, Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the Third district.

Geo. Moore, Collector Internal Revenue, Tenth District, Ind.

Newton Cooper, Collector Internal Revenue, West Va.

RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts for month to date $16,769,395. Custom receipts from 5th to 22d inclusive, $2,673,451.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Commission now here, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker, had an interview with the President to-day.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Commission has passed resolutions declaring it expedient for its members to recommend persons for appointment in the Indian department. Messrs. Stewart, Farwell, Dodge and Campbell, were appointed a committee to co-operate with Government officers in the purchase of goods and supplies for the department. The board resolved to divide into three committees, for the purpose of visiting the Indians, viz: Northwestern division—Welch, Farwell and Toby. Western division—Campbell, Stewart and Hall. Southern division—Brunot, Bishop and Dodge.

THE CENSUS.

Gen. Garfield's sub-committee arrived to-day. The committee will be in session several weeks, preparing forms for the next session, which will include mining and the condition of the freedmen, in connection with industries and the crops. Tables will be ready for Congress next session.

COST OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

It appears from the report of the Special Commissioner appointed by the President to examine the two Pacific roads that $6,771,710 will be required to bring the Union Pacific railroad up to a first-class road, measured by the standard of the best Eastern roads, or $6,945 per mile, and that $6,714,942 will be required by the Central Pacific road to the same end, or $9,669 per mile. The aid extended to each Company was—Union Pacific railroad, $27,160,000, or an average of $26,300 per mile, and the Central Pacific, $26,076,000, or an average of $35,209 per mile. Each company has, of course, issued first-class mortgage bonds of equal amount.

THE DOMINION.

More Territory—Dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia—Secession Talk.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The resolutions to be proposed relative to the acquisition of Hudson Bay territory ask the Queen to unite Prince Rupert's Land and the Northwest territory with the Dominion of Canada on the terms prayed for in the joint address of both branches of the late Parliament, the Canadian Government to make provision for the protection of the Indian tribes.

HALIFAX, May 27.—In the House of Assembly, yesterday, a preamble was introduced by Mr. Murray, of Pictou, which speaks of the forcible change of the constitution of Nova Scotia without the consent of the people, and in opposition to their wishes. It says even inquiry into their grievances has been refused, and they now occupy the position of degraded people, and that the union has resulted in financial disaster and oppression, and that their principal commercial trade has been and always will be naturally with the United States. Therefore, believing the Imperial Parliament has been imposed on by false representations, and that the free people of the British Isles will not persist in keeping this heretofore loyal colony in a hated union.

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to the Queen asking the restoration of our beloved institutions, or to be absolved from all allegiance to the British throne that will enable a free people to adopt political institutions we deem most conducive to our happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Vail considered it an annexation resolution, which Mr. Murray denied.

Monday next is assigned for its consideration.

ATLANTA.

Radical Editor Indicted for Inciting Insurrection—Shell Explosion—Four Men Killed.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27.—The grand jury of Bibb county have found a true bill against J. Clark Swayze, editor of a newspaper at Macon for a high misdemeanor. The bill is predicated upon an incendiary article appearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is based upon that section of the code that forbids any person to circulate any writing that inculcates resistance to lawful authority by inciting insurrection or conspiracy against citizens. After the death of Dr. Ayres, by a negro, near Savannah, Swayze published an inflammatory article calling on the Union men to organize for self protection. The penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary from five to twenty years.

This morning four men at the Atlanta rolling mill on opening an old shell ignited the powder. The shell burst, killing them all.

Russian fanatics are divided up into sects called "The Mutilators," "The Scourgers," "The Fasters," "The Soul-Destroyers," &c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Murder in the Second Degree—Masonic—Medical—War on the Sabbath Violators—Decoration Ceremonies.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—The jury in the case of W. H. Ward, alias Davenport, indicted for the murder of Burke, brought in a verdict to-day of murder in the second degree, fixing the punishment at imprisonment for life. Judge Chapman promptly allowed the application for a new trial.

MASONIC.

The Masonic Grand Lodge adjourned at noon. No business was done to-day of public interest.

MEDICAL.

The State Eclectic Medical Association holds its annual session here on Tuesday, June 1st.

SABBATH VISITORS.

The prosecutions against saloon keeper and others for violation of sundry laws and against the keepers of houses of ill-fame make but little progress.

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation to-morrow requesting that the business houses be closed on Saturday during the decoration ceremonies, for which extensive arrangements have been made to make it an imposing affair.

CLARKESVILLE.

The Judicial Election a Fraud—Kentucky Negroes Vote Early and Often—Episcopal Convention—Ritualism.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., May 27.—The judicial election here to-day was an immense fraud. Hundreds of negroes were imported from Kentucky. Registration certificates were a drug on the market, and every negro had his pocket full. Negroes swarmed in during the entire day, heavily armed, voting early and often. These frauds make the election doubtful between carpet bagger Puffer and Mr. Rice, but it is hoped the counties not so near the Kentucky line will overcome the frauds perpetrated here.

The proceedings of the Episcopal Convention to-day were confined to the address of Bishop Quintard, who took strong grounds against ritualism. The afternoon session was principally devoted to the consideration of establishing parish schools. It is quite certain that measures will be taken to establish parish schools throughout the diocese.

Among delegates arriving are Gen. B. S. Ewell, Major Fairbanks, and Dr Knight, of University Place.

THE TURF.

Third Day of the Buckeye Club Races.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The attendance on the track to-day, in spite of the rain, was very fair. The ground was heavy. The following is the summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE—Burnet House Purse, $500. Dash of three miles. To carry 100 pounds; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

Ben. Robinson's (D. Swigert's) b. h. King Tom ... 1
B. G. Bruce's (F. Bisick's) ch. m. Maggie Hunter ... 2
J. M. Smith's (Jackson & Co.'s) b. h. Counterproof ... 3
Time, 5:57¼.

SECOND RACE—Club Purse, $300. Mile heats. For all ages.

J. L. Whaler's (M. Cavanaugh's) ch. f. Ontario ... 1 1
A. Keene Richard's b. c. Young Fazzioletto ... 4 2
W. P. Anderson's (J. W. Ford's) b. m. Maggie Bruce ... 2 3
Z. M. Johnston's (J. B. Lyons') ch. b. Little [illegible] ... 3 4
Time, 1:53—1:55¾.

The favorites were Ontario and Maggie Hunter, the former selling at $350 and the latter at $150.

CHICAGO.

The Robinson Murder Trial—Testimony of Witnesses—Startling Murder at Rockford.

CHICAGO, May 27.—In the first day's proceedings in the McConnell murder case at Jacksonville, the first witness was Mary Ryan, who was a domestic in McConnell's family at the time of the tragedy. Her examination was very searching, eliciting the following facts: She was up first that day; prepared breakfast; rang the bell for the family; all came; she saw none of the family before breakfast but Mrs. McConnell, nor any of the family after breakfast; she ate her own breakfast, cleared the table and went into the General's office to do chamber work; did not find him there; he came in in about five minutes, and sat down to read a letter which was on the table; she went up stairs; while there she heard the milkman's bell; got the milk, went up again, and soon afterward heard a heavy fall, and then heard footsteps in the hall below; did not know what the noise was; thought the footsteps were Mrs. McConnell's; came down to the General's office again, and found him on his face and hands on the floor in a pool of blood about his head; there was no sign of life in the General when she found him.

The next witness was young McConnell, son of deceased. The only statements he made tending to prove the charges were that during the month of March, 1867, he had made for his father a list of notes, the dates when due, and upon whom; that among these notes was one on Wm. Robinson for $430, due on demand, which had been in his possession until just before his death, and cannot now be found, although all the other notes in the list were found undisturbed in a drawer in his father's office. There were found upon his father's table a broken pencil and two interest tables open at pages 112 and 113, the former containing a calculation of interest on $400 and the other of interest on $500, and a pencil mark upon the former page opposite amount of $400. An examination of the bank account does not show a payment of $400 in December, when Robinson claims to have paid off his note, but a payment of $300 by Elliott is entered as having been made on the 10th of December, which was never made to Murray McConnell in person, but to George, and by him to his father, at a date prior to that of the entry.

Mrs. McConnell was the next witness called. Her testimony was mainly corroborative of that given by the servant, Mary Ryan.

A most startling tragedy occurred at Rockford yesterday. A woman named Dixon shot and killed her husband under the following circumstances: Dixon and his wife had lived unhappily together for some time, when finally she left him, going to her father's house in the country. She returned a short time since, stopping at the house of a friend, and was confined with a child. The husband made various attempts to see her after this event for the purpose, it is supposed, to gain possession of the child. It was finally arranged that he should visit her on a certain day, which was yesterday. While in the chamber with her, standing by the bedside with the babe in his arms, his back toward the bed, his wife, who had appeared perfectly calm, without emotion or excitement, suddenly rose, and drawing forth a concealed revolver fired two shots, one of which passed through him near the region of the heart, causing death in about half an hour.

THE WEST.

Lawlessness in Kansas—Murders by Indians.

ST. LOUIS May 27—The Lawrence, Kan. Tribune says on Friday night last two settlers on Cox's creek, neutral lands, Kansas, were hanged by leaguers, another shot and several others warned to leave. Considerable numbers of the setlers not in sympathy with the league, were going to Fort Scott for protection and others leaving the State. It is said there are nearly three thousand well armed and well organized men in hostility to Mr. Joy. Protection will soon be given to the railroad engineers, and the lawless men in that region will have to flee the country or suffer the penalty of their acts.

The Democrat has a letter from Sheridan, Kansas, giving an account of the murder of three men by Cheyenne Indians about a month ago. It appears that four young men named R. T. Smith, of Cincinnati, J. W. Shryock, of Johnstown, Pa., F. W. Head, of Williamsport, Pa., and J. G. Doran, of Steubenville, O., went to Sheridan early in the spring and started on a trip to New and Old Mexico about the 15th of April. On the 1st of May, when near Antelope hills, on the border of the Indian Territory, they were attacked by twenty Cheyennes, and the three first named young men killed. Doran then surrendered and while in camp with the Indians he drugged some brandy which he had with him with opium, which the Indians drank, and when they were stupefied he escaped and reached Sheridan on the 15th inst., whence he left for the East.

BOSTON.

Woman's Suffrage—American Tract Society.

BOSTON, May 27.—At the New England Woman's Suffrage Convention, yesterday evening, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to take measures for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Association. Addresses were made by Julia Ward Howe, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and Whiting Griswold, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, who reported in favor of female suffrage. The convention then adjourned.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston assembled to-day, Senator Wilson presiding. Julius A. Palmer, the Treasurer, read his report, from which it appears that the debt of the Society at the beginning of the year was $17,495; the payments and expenditures $11,828.

BOSTON, May 27.—At a meeting of the New England Anti-slavery Society Wendell Phillips offered resolutions and made a speech cumulative of his peculiar views, and was followed by several others in support of the resolutions. The attendance was small.

The anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston closed to-day. The institution was placed entirely under congregational control, that denomination having heretofore furnished twelve thirteenths of the money contributed to its support.

CUBA.

Spanish Volunteers Expected—The Peruvian Monitors.

HAVANA, May 25.—The Spanish iron-clad Victoria arrived to-day. A detachment of volunteers for service in Cuba is expected by the 6th of June. Intelligence has been received from St. Thomas that both of the Peruvian monitors had left for Montague. The gunboat Naragansett has returned here from Nuevitas.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

Panic in the Railway Share Market.

Basis of Union of the Presbyterians.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Money is steady at 6@7 per cent. on call, the higher rate ruling. Gold was depressed and somewhat neglected. When it touched 139, large buyers came forward, but there was a lack of speculative spirit, and a disposition to act cautiously, until the policy of Mr. Boutwell is further developed. It is felt that he cannot long continue to sell $2,000,000 per week, and therefore some change will soon take place.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong on the report from Washington that the Secretary will continue to purchase one million weekly, and a marked advance was later established on the issues. Private dispatches to a leading house have been received this afternoon, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury declines to withdraw the 3 per cent. certificates with his surplus currency, and it is very evident from the tone of Wall street that the National banks and the stock jobbers have made a great effort to bully Mr. Boutwell into refusing to withdraw those certificates as is demanded by our whole business community, and to these influences he has succumbed. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a determined effort will be made by leading Republicans to procure his removal from the Treasury Department.

RAILWAY SHARES

opened panicky. All sold down from one to three per cent. The sole exception was Pacific Mail, but there was a sharp recovery on the news from Washington. The leading railway stocks are under the control of powerful combinations who have carried them through two sessions of severe monetary stringency. In several instances the plans of the controlling owners of the roads are not yet completed, and they are not therefore prepared to part with their stocks unless compelled to. They have thrown the weight of their great influence against the adoption of the policy at Washington that may look like contracting, as their schemes of consolidation, extension and development are not yet completed.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

Gen. R. C. Hawkins obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court to-day for $14,000 for money invested by him in a stock company which proved to be bankrupt. The judgment was rendered against the party on whose representation he bought the stock.

WOOL.

The auction sale of wool to-day went off at lower prices. Extra Michigan and Ohio fleece 44@48c; pulled 36@42c.

POSTPONED.

The decoration of soldiers' graves has at length been postponed till Monday.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Beeves—Prices nominally unchanged. Fair to prime droves, 14@15½c.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 400. Steady sales embraced ordinary to good Ohio, 5½@7c.

SWINE.

Receipts, 3,000. With favorable weather the market was firmer at 9¼@9¾c; city dressed advanced to 11¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Unsettled and variable. Wheat—Holders were not disposed to accept the low prices bid, and the close was in their favor. Corn—Very irregular. Oats—Upward tendency on speculative influence.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed steady. Lard firmer, with sales since 'Change of 250 tierces prime steam at 18¾c, seller June.

GROCERIES.

Coffee more active; Rio 19¾@24c. Sugar quiet; fair to prime grocery 11¾@12¾c.

FREIGHTS.

142,000 bushels of wheat at 5¼@7d to Liverpool and 7½d to Queenstown; 3,500 barrels of flour at 2s to Liverpool and 1s 10d to London.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the Old School Presbyterian Assembly the committee on church union made a report of which the following is a synopsis: "That such a reunion, under the style of the Presbyterian church in the United States, shall be on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis that the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged as the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The Confession of Faith to be adopted as the system of doctrine and discipline of the church shall be approved, as containing principles and rules of policy. The basis of reunion is to be submitted to the several Presbyteries, and their vote thereupon shall be sent to the next meeting of the two General Assemblies, to be held in Pittsburg, on the second Wednesday of next November, and if two-thirds then be found favorable the two Assemblies shall act accordingly; consolidate committees, and take other necessary action for the interest of the church. The second Sunday in September is recommended as a day of prayer for the whole denomination.

A concurrent declaration was also reported, which gives all ministers and churches the same standing in the united body as now; all imperfectly organized churches must become thoroughly Presbyterian within five years; boundaries of presbyteries are to be adjusted by the united General Assembly; official record of the two branches is to be preserved, but no rule or precedent shall be of authority unless approved by both bodies or established by the united body, unless it affects the rights of property; corporate rights of the two Assemblies are to be consolidated as far as practicable; the several committees and boards are to be consolidated impartially; the Board of Publication of the united church is to revise editions so as to exclude invidious reflections; the theological seminaries now under Assembly control may be transferred to the care of one or more adjacent synods; and it shall be the duty of all judicatories, ministers and people of the united church to preserve peace and so far as is consistent with the convictions of duty conform the practice to the general custom of the church prior to the controversies which resulted in separation. Report accepted and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Musgrove, Rev. Wm. Plumley, Rev. Dr. Spring, and Rev. Dr. Skinner in favor of its adoption.

At the evening session the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson, while in favor of reunion, objected to some features of the basis, such as the admission of Congregational churches to representation, and the portion of the declaration in regard to the Board of Publication, who would publish nothing contrary to the standard of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kennedy spoke in favor of reunion, and was followed by Henry Day, Secretary of the Committee of Conference, in advocacy of the report, which he said was the last document on the subject that would be presented.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

In the New School the committee on report of delegate to the Scotch and Irish churches made a report indorsing the suggestion contained therein, especially in relation to the maintenance of closer correspondence and more friendly relations with sister churches in the British isles.

A resolution proposing some liturgical changes, which formed part of the report, was put aside for future consideration.

The mileage committee recommended such delegates as entitled to receive traveling expenses be paid in full at once. Adopted.

Report on reunion was then submitted. Its discussion was at once entered upon, Judge Strong, Dr. Fisher and others speaking in favor of its adoption, and the feeling of the Assembly being evidently unanimously in favor of the report.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. Hancock, Dr. Sunderland and others spoke on the same side.

CINCINNATI.

The Soldiers' Graves—Coal for Chicago—Killed by a Blow—The Laymen's Institute.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Gen. Sheridan will be present at Spring Grove on Saturday, at the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

Within a week 350,000 bushels of coal were shipped from Cincinnati to Chicago.

A. L. Stone, master mechanic, L. M. Railroad machine shops, died this morning from injuries received by a blow from the breaking of a cable yesterday while drawing an engine on the track.

The Laymen's Institute will adjourn to-morrow. Dr. Robinson lectured before it this evening on the classification of knowledge and the relation of the same to Christianity. The best method for lay preaching continues to be discussed.

☞ The following advertisement appears in the Southern Shield, Owensboro, Ky. A perusal of the answers would doubtless be exceedingly amusing:

"WIFE WANTED—The undersigned wishes to marry a lady between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Money no object. Apply to or address John Baker, Cabinet-maker, Owensboro, Ky."

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims still the Theme.

LONDON, May 27—The Alabama claims still form a great theme of conversation and newspaper comments. The Times to-day has an article on communications of Sir Francis Head, which have recently been published, here respecting the case of the ship Caroline and the course of the United States towards Canada during the patriot war.

The Times says Sumner's assertions of English hostility to America is met by testimony of American officials. Abuses much more flagrant occurred within the frontier of the United States, for the popular feeling of the State of New York was admitted to have more than countenanced Fenian expeditions to Canada. The American press expose Mr. Semmes' inconsistency by historical tests, and point out his perversion of facts.

Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the Alabama, have recently published a letter giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches to prove the building of the Alabama was not illegal. This letter has been extensively copied and commented on by the papers to-day.

ITALY.

FURTHER CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, May 27.—Further changes have been made in the Cabinet, Filippi having resigned as Minister of Justice, and is succeeded by Pierenti.

ST. LOUIS.

Sale of the Mine La Motte Property—Recovery of the State Seal—Wreck of Raft—Income Returns—Weather, etc.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Parties here representing the Fleming heirs, of Philadelphia, sold to-day five-sixths of the Mine La Motte property to a Mr. Lockwood, of New York, for five hundred and forty thousand dollars. Mr. Bagy, of this city, bid the same amount, but Lockwood was declared the purchaser. The Mine La Motte property comprises twenty-four thousand acres of rich mineral lands near Fredericktown, Mo., on the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The original great seal of the State was to-day sent to Gov. McClurg by Thos. C. Reynolds, who was Lieutenant Governor of the State under Claiborne Jackson at the commencement of the war and by whom it was carried away. The seal is electrotyped with gold and encased in an ebony box.

The twenty-ninth Convention of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Missouri commenced here to-day. Quite a large number of delegates were present.

The colored Free Masons of this city were out in strong force to-day, and went to Carondelet, where they laid the corner stone of a chapel.

Gen. W. B. Hazen left here this evening for the Indian territory.

A raft containing seven hundred thousand feet of lumber, and carrying several thousand bundles of shingles and lath, was completely broken up Tuesday night by coming in contact with Renwick's boom and the Rock Island bridge. The boom was torn away and carried down stream and the raft scattered. The raft belonged to Neeves & Sullen, of Quincy, Ill.

The income returns of last year are published, and show only two hundred and one incomes of over $5,000. Of large incomes the following are the most prominent Jno. G. Roe, $211,000; Francis Whittaker $130,000; John Whittaker, $530,000; Jos. Whittaker, $50,00; L. L. Ashbrook, $40,000; Henry Ashbrook, $40,000; Jos. Ashbrook, $40,000; all of them are pork packers. James H. Lucas, $102,000; Jno. D. Copelin, $79,000; Andrew Christy, $57,000; Chas. H. Buck, $320,000; Dan. Catlin, $47,000; F. O. Day, $48,000; Robt. Campbell, $7,000; Jos. Fisk, 51,000; A. S. W. Goodwin, $39,000; Henry Hoffman, $34,000; Wm. Hamilton, $36,000; Nicholas Sheriffer, $39,000; Henry Shaw, $41,000; Wm. McKee, $31,000; Alex. Kelsey, $50,000; A. Knight, $53,000; Joseph Weil, $31,000.

The incomes of newspaper proprietors in this city, as reported to the United States Assessor, are as follows: Republican, G. W. Knapp, $28,165; Jno. Knapp, $25,244; Wm. Hyde, $7,000. Democrat—Wm. McKee, $31,039; Geo. W. Fishback, $22,127; D. M. Houser, $10,000.

Yesterday and to-day have been the warmest of the season. The mercury this afternoon rose to 90 in the shade, notwithstanding a heavy rain this morning.

ERIE.

IMPORTANT QUESTION TO BE TESTED.

ERIE, PA., May 27.—An important case was before Justice Grennison of this city to-day. A short time since the printers employed in the Republican office ceased work, having learned that the publishers were about to employ persons to do their work under the established scale-price adopted by the Printers' Union of this city, as is customary with all printers, circulars were issued to sister unions throughout the country declaring the publishers unfair to printers and employes, and pronouncing the office an unfair one. Upon these grounds the publishers have brought suit for libel and conspiracy, against the typographical union of this city. The case was postponed till next court of quarterly sessions. It is a test case and undoubtedly involves the entire National Typographical Union.

LINDSAY.

"A Rebel Sympathizer."

The London Star of May 11th publishes a letter from W. J. Lindsay, who in the House of Commons moved the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. His object is to show that the Ministry and Ministerial party had no sympathy with his motion. He says with regard to this point:

I can most conscientiously state that, so far as regards my "offensive" acts, the Government was no party to them. On the contrary, when my motion appeared I was urged by various members of the administration to withdraw it, in case its appearance on the paper of the House might give offense to the North, or induce the South to prolong the war, under the impression that England was about to recognize their independence. Nor did I receive the slightest encouragement from any of the leading members of the Opposition; and I am convinced that, had I submitted my motion for the consideration of the Commons, I should not have secured the votes of 20 out of its 650 members, nor perhaps half that number. Therefore I took no action upon it. I cannot suppose that any other independent member would have had any better success, for when Mr. Roebuck afterward submitted a similar motion it was received with so little favor that he did not attempt a division. On all sides, and especially on the part of the Government, there was a determination not to interfere between the contending parties, or take any steps likely to extend either of the belligerents. In the face of such facts as these Mr. Sumner is surely not justified in charging this country with hostile feelings toward the United States. If he is, what will Spain say to the adoption by Congress of Mr. Banks' motion in favor of the recognition of the rebels of Cuba, who have no form of government and no army, but are as yet the merest rabble?

BRAG.

Butler Puts on His War Paint.

The New York Times is exposing the foolishness of General Butler's talk about our having "more to gain than to lose by a war with England." "Dissatisfaction and dissension," thinks the General, "exist in every part of the British dominion, which need only a little fanning to make a devouring flame." But, pertinently asks the Times:

"Have we no 'dissatisfaction and dissention' in our dominions, no smothered embers which adroit fanning may cause to burst into flame? Gen. Butler's opinions regarding the present condition of the South, as one requiring the interposition of 'martial law'—a policy he is said to be at this moment urging on the President—would seem to show that our people are not so harmonious as they might be."

"Ah! but then a foreign war would unite us again," says Butler.

"Why, then," asks the Times, "should not a foreign war unite England also, and stop her complaints? What is there in this sovereign panacea of war that we alone can get balm from it for national wounds? The truth is that all this kind of reasoning is of the sort which North and South used in 1861, when each was going to give all the bruises and get all the profits of war. It is in this spirit, also, that while Mr. Chandler tells us 'the Michigan veterans alone' could take Canada, Gen. Butler boasts that 'the Irish of New England alone' could perform the same operation—just as we were told in 1861 that the 'firemen of New York would put out the rebellion,' not even consenting to let their brethren of Philadelphia or Chicago help them. Is it possible that, after so recent and bitter experience of what bragging comes to, we shall now begin it all over again?"

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th says: "Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan arrived in this city yesterday. He is a lover of good horses, and was a spectator of the races yesterday. John C. Breckinridge is in the city, and also took a look at the fast animals on the Buckeye track. Sheridan and Breckinridge, during the first race, were on the judges' stand, and got along together quite amicably. They might have compared notes as to their experience at Stone river, and on other historic fields where they faced each other, each leading a division of braves, but we did not hear that they did so."

☞ This is what the English girls are to wear at the races: Dress of mauve poult-de-soie, with a long train, trimmed round the bottom with a pinked-out flounce. The flounce is beaded with a cross strip, and a small pattern of satin, of a somewhat darker shade than the dress. Large puff at the back.

☞ The Boston Post says: "After the passage of the liquor bill by the Massachusetts Legislature, a sequel to 'Gates Wide Open' and 'Gates Ajar' will be published, entitled 'Bars All Closed.'"

LEXINGTON.

The Radical State Convention.

Federal Office-holders and Hungry Aspirants.

Buncombe Resolutions and a Buncombe Candidate.

E. Rumsey Wing for State Treasurer.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, May 27.—The Radical State Convention met in this city to-day. All the more prominent men of that party seemed to be in attendance, and the more active element of the party, rather than the more intelligent, seemed to be fully represented. The body was a very respectable one in appearance, and every man was a leader in his own locality, this resulting from the fact that it is a party of leaders without rank and file. With few exceptions every individual present was either an office-holder under the Federal government, or a hungry applicant for position, and the convention for the most part was made up of persons attached to some branch of the Internal Revenue Department, collectors, deputies, &c. Sam McKee and that ilk of statesmen are a fair representation of the men doing the political business of the Radical party in Kentucky.

The only ostensible object of the Convention was the nomination of a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, but beyond a doubt, since some one could have been prevailed upon to sacrifice himself in that way without much solicitation, the gathering of these leading lights means something more than that. Various little conclaves have been held and the immediate proceedings of the Convention are of secondary importance to what may be determined on in private. The great and only hope of these men is the establishment of negro suffrage in Kentucky, and rumor attributes to this gathering the confederation of some scheme by which that object is to be attained by fair means or foul.

The Convention met at the Academy of Music at 11½ o'clock. Prayer by Rev. D. Stevenson. Col. John G. Eve was elected temporary Chairman, and Samuel R. Smith, of Frankfort, temporary Secretary.

A call of counties was had, and the counties responded.

Upon motion of Col. Hodges, a committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed upon permanent organization. The Convention then adjourned, not however until considerable discussion was indulged in, during the temporary organization.

The convention was called to order at 2½ o'clock. Mr. Sam. R. Smith read a wholesale indictment of the Democratic party, which is very poor as an indictment, but tolerably good coming from Smith. The convention then reported the following organization:

President—Jas. Speed, Louisville.

Vice President—First District, John P. Hall, of Union. Second District, Capt. Shelby Hicks, of Henderson. Third District, Ed. Smith, of Hart. Fourth District, Gen. T. O. Shackelford, of Shelby. Fifth District, Capt. John M. Huston, of Louisville. Sixth District, Judge J. Hudnall, of Pendleton. Seventh District, Capt. Wm. L. Neale, of Fayette. Eighth District, P. P. Ballard, of Madison. Ninth District, A. L. Ward, of Montgomery.

Henri F. Middleton, of Shelby; Samuel R. Smith, of Franklin; W. C. Goodloe, of Fayette; N. Curtis, of Harrison; Mr. Krippinstaple, of Jefferson; and Geo. A. Jones, of Campbell, were appointed secretaries.

The report on organization was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Speed, on taking the chair, addressed the audience in a speech of considerable length.

A motion by Judge Goodloe to appoint a committee on resolutions was carried. The chair appointed the following committee:

W. H. Wordsworth and W. C. Goodloe, State at large.
First District—Jno. P. Hall.
Second District—John B. Bruner.
Third District—F. A. Richardson.
Fourth District—R. L. Wintersmith.
Fifth District—Thos. B. Farleigh.
Sixth District—R. T. Baker.
Seventh District—Wm. Brown.
Eighth District—Hon. A. A. Burton.
Ninth District—Geo. M. Thomas.

By resolution the basis of representation was one vote for every fifty votes cast for Grant.

A resolution was passed to the effect that a State Central Committee be appointed to be located at Louisville, to consist of seven members, a majority to be a quorum, with all the usual powers. The following is the committee:

State at large—W. A. Meriwether. John T. Croxton.
First District—Hon. N. R. Black.
Second District—Gen. Eli R. Murray.
Third District—Hon. George T. Ward.
Fourth District—M. C. Taylor.
Fifth District—Edgar Needham.
Sixth District—J. Crockett Sayre.
Seventh District—Willard Davis.
Eighth District—Henry S. Barman.
Ninth District—John Means.

The committee then reported the resolutions, which are brief. The first regards the inaugural of Grant as wise and sound, and pledges the party to support him. The second heartily recommends the speedy ratification of the fifteenth amendment as conducive to the welfare of the country. The third approves the fundamental principle of the Republican party, that all men are equal, and swallows the colored gentleman without salt. The Fourth advocates the payment of the national debt. The fifth denounces the extravagance of the State government. The sixth claims the admission of the colored population to the right of testifying in all cases upon the same footing with white citizens. This is claimed as a simple act of justice to the most helpless people, and because it is right.

Mr. Wing then offered a resolution expressive of regret at the departure of General George H. Thomas and the high regard in which he is held, which was adopted

Judge Goodloe offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that the Convention recognizes the necessity of a Republican organ at Louisville, and recommends the corporation of the Louisville daily Commercial as sound on the goose.

E. Rumsey Wing, of Louisville, and Geo. M. Thomas, of Lewis county, were then nominated for State Treasurer. The vote resulted Wing 242, Thomas 207; Wing's majority 35. His nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Wing then accepted the nomination, and pluming the pinions of his wings, took flight into the realms of aerial eloquence.

After some unimportant business the Convention adjourned to meet this evening.

The Convention again met, and was entertained by several speakers, who did the thing up in the highest style of the art, and then adjourned *sine die*.

NASHVILLE.

New Postmaster—The Judicial Election—Important Decision.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—Enos Hopkins, the newly-appointed postmaster, assumed the duties of the office to-day.

An election for Judges of the Supreme and other courts took place to-day. The Republican nominees for the Supreme Court had no regular opposition, and are undoubtedly elected.

The election for Chancellor in this district results in the choice of East, a moderate Republican, over Rexford and Brien, Radicals. The returns are not all in, but Rexford's friends concede East's election by several hundred majority. The vote in the city is very close between East and Rexford. Brien was scarcely known in the race. A number of the most intelligent and influential Radicals of Northern birth, supported East.

The Superior Court at Brownsville to-day decided an important case having a bearing on the franchise law. The Circuit Court of Weakley had decided that neither the Legislature nor the Governor had power to set aside the registrations made under the franchise law of 1866, and that all holding certificates under them are entitled to vote. The Commissioner of Registration appealed and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court. This will largely increase the number of votes.

MEMPHIS.

Shooting—The Election.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—V. E. Andermont, one of the three persons shot by Johnson last night, died this afternoon. The two policemen shot by the same man at the same time are still in a precarious condition.

The election passed off quietly, the Radicals electing their ticket by 900 majority.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of the Indiana Sunday School Convention.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, IND., May 25.

The Indiana Conference Sunday School Convention organized to-day at the M. E. Church in this place, Vice-President J. S. Mitchell in the chair. The attendance of delegates was large, though by no means complete, many schools in the Conference being entirely unrepresented. The opening exercises consisted in reading the [illegible] 1st John, and prayer by Rev. Hayden Hays. The following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. James Hill, [illegible], New Albany District; Vice Presidents, Rev. Reuben Adrus, Trinity Chapel, Evansville, and Rev. Hayden Hays. Secretaries, W. W. May and Y. B. [illegible]. Treasurer, Dr. J. S. Mitchell.

Mr. Hill made a short speech of acceptance, and returned thanks for the compliment paid him. A motion fixing the hour of adjournment at 11½ o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. was adopted, after which the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening exercises were opened by the delivery of an address in behalf of the citizens of Washington by Hon. James T. Pierce, who spoke for a short time of the beneficial results of Sunday School organizations, and tendered the representatives of that cause the hospitalities of the town.

The next thing in order was five-minute speeches on the question: What is essential in Sabbath School instruction to secure the conversion of children? Forty minutes were devoted to this exercise, and a number of delegates took occasion to present their views to the convention, making short, pithy, and appropriate remarks.

A committee on music was then appointed, consisting of the following persons: Prof. Stin. Lovelace, Rev. Aaron Turner, Dr. W. T. Davis, Mr. Chas. Tileston, Mr. S. N. Curmick, Miss Ellie Graham, Miss Eck. West, Miss Gertie Pollard, Mrs. Kate Tileston, Mrs. Lacy Brown and Miss Anna Poucher. The President then introduced to the convention Prof. T. C. O'Kane, of Columbus, Ohio, as an eminent author of sacred music and a former [illegible] of Philip Phillips. Under the leadership of Prof. O'Kane the choir enlivened the proceedings and precluded the possibility of a monotonous routine of business.

The Institute exercises, by Revs. Drs. H. O. Chapman and J. H. Clippinger, illustrative of their respective modes of conducting such exercises, were of unusual interest.

On motion of Rev. James Hill the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend our Sabbath schools to adopt the Sunday School Teachers' Journal, with accompanying lessons, as their mode in teaching Bible classes.

Rev. Joseph Earp, of the Southern Illinois Conference, was introduced to the convention and invited to take part in the proceedings.

The closing exercises for the evening consisted of ten-minute speeches on the relation of Sabbath schools to the missionary work of the Church, Rev. W. M. Hester, of Wesley Chapel, New Albany, introducing the subject. His remarks, though necessarily brief and extemporaneous, were particularly noticeable for their practicability and for the finish and animated manner of their delivery. He was followed by Rev. R. Adrus, of Trinity Chapel, Evansville, who is a minister of unusual ability. His manner of treating the subject was plain, pointed, and direct. He said the one great error into which we had fallen was in separating the idea of mission from anything belonging to the Christian Church; that we talked of men and women sitting down in any given place without the least characteristic of a mission. In this we had greatly erred. He thought no church, minister, or individual could be possessed of a Christian spirit and promulgate the great truths of the gospel in that spirit without being fully imbued with a missionary spirit.

A considerable number of dissenting speeches were made with regard to the relative influences of parental and school instruction, after which the evening exercises were concluded with vocal and instrumental music, which, under the leadership of Prof. O'Kane, was really excellent. The convention is well attended, and from the interest manifested promises to prove successful and instructive. The further proceedings will be faithfully chronicled by the *currente calamo* of your correspondent. J.

OLD PROC'S CHOICE.

How he Regards Senter's Nomination.

Ex-Governor Brownlow makes the following reply to an address from a number of delegates to the late Tennessee Convention, asking him what he thought of the nomination of Governor Senter and that of General Stokes:

[From the Knoxville Whig, 25th.]

KNOXVILLE, May 24, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of the present date, I have to say I have deeply to regret the failure of our late State Convention to harmonize in the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and still I had anticipated the unhappy result which is, seen. I have acted very prudently during the contest of the friends of the respective gentlemen named, not having written a line to any one on the subject, or attempted to indicate verbally, to any one, an opinion as to what course he should pursue. I have seen and conversed with gentlemen on both sides of the controversy who were in attendance at Nashville last week, and I have read the accounts of the matter in the newspapers. Although I regard both the gentlemen in question as devoted Republicans, I shall vote, if I live until the day of the election, for Gov. Senter.

With the foregoing remarks I might close this reply, but I choose to add a few others on the subject of my obligation to Gen. Stokes.

In the contest of 1867 Messrs. Butler, Maynard, Stokes, and, I may add, all the regular Republican candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, defended me and my principles and advocated my election before the people. To each and all of them I tender, as I have done heretofore, my profound thanks. I take this occasion to say that I am not indebted to the speeches of any one of them, or all of them together, for my election. The effect of their speeches was to bring out a full vote in the State, and swell my majority over Etheridge to fifty thousand; but had not a single speech been made in my behalf, nor a newspaper article been written, I will be pardoned for saying, my majority would not have fallen below thirty or forty thousand, and it may be well observed that these gentlemen, while speaking in my behalf, were only doing their duty to their party, for it was well understood when I was nominated by acclamation and without opposition that I was not expected to canvass by speech or otherwise for my election.

In advocating my cause, therefore, these gentlemen were not only discharging a party duty, but they were also rendering service to themselves as candidates. Upon the subject of gratitude I desire to state more distinctly that the claims Gov. Senter has upon me are quite as strong as those of any other gentleman. He advocated my election on every stump in his Senatorial district, and during the four years of my administration as Governor, he defended my administration and principles on the floor of the Senate, whilst I was violently attacked upon the floor of both Houses by some of the ardent supporters of Gen. Stokes.

Last, but not least, while Gen. Stokes was trying to defeat me in my race for the United States Senate, which he had a perfect right to do, Gov. Senter voted for me and stood by me to the end. My preference for Senter is not only in view of the service alluded to, but also and especially because I have unshaken confidence in his honest devotion and steadfast constancy to the great principles of the Union Republican party. I have the honor to remain,

Yours. very truly,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

SENTER IS WILLIN'.

He Accepts the Gubernatorial Nomination With "Due Diffidence."

[From the Knoxville Whig, 25th.]

Gov. Senter addresses the following reply to the committee appointed by the Republican State Convention of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to receive yours of the present date informing me of the action of the Republican State Convention in nominating me for the office of Governor of Tennessee, and of the manner and significance of the same, as indicated by the preamble and resolution submitted by you. In reply I may say that with due diffidence as to my abilities to meet your expectation as a standard-bearer of the Republican hosts of Tennessee, but with a devotion to their principles so single and earnest that in this I can allow none to surpass me, I accept the nomination as the candidate of the Union Republican party in Tennessee, in the most entire accord with the platform of the National Union Republican party, and the liberal, progressive spirit that has ever characterized its history. These principles, maintained in their integrity and vigor in our noble State, by the success of the present campaign, assure her in the future an era of peace, progress, and development never before equaled if approximated. They prophesy for Tennessee what Grant's election accomplished for the nation, a condition of quiet, security, liberty, and equality, progress and development, and in his own terse phrase, I can but add, "let us have peace."

I have the honor, gentlemen, to remain, most respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. W. C. SENTER.

THE PUFF DIRECT.

Sumner Writing His Own Advertisement.

[From the Washington Dispatch N. Y. Herald, 25.]

The Chronicle's leader to-day is almost directly known to be written by Senator Sumner. It is an elaborate attempt to keep him before the country as the voice of the Senate, the organ of the people, the defier of England and the superior of Vattel. It is recognized as Sumner's from internal evidence of want of style, want of appreciation of the force of words, and affluence of quotation. In the editorial Mr. Sumner, after praising himself, wipes out Goldwin Smith by charging on him a desire to sneak back into the councils and confidence of the English aristocracy, whom he estranged by his support of the North. The only supposition that Mr. Sumner did not write the article is based upon its personal pluralism. But intrinsic evidence and current belief nail it on him.

INDIANA.

Indiana is becoming important as a tobacco-producing State. The soil is well adapted to its growth, particularly in the counties of Washington, Orange, Dubois, Greene, Davis, Martin, Gibson, Warrick, Pike, Knox, Spencer, Perry, Crawford and Harrison, where it is cultivated upon almost every farm. At the little town of Huntington, Dubois county, there are four extensive tobacco stemmeries, from which were shipped the past year 700 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $350,000.

The new election law provides that no one shall have a right or will be permitted to examine the tally lists and compare them with ballots cast, except in cases of contested elections. The object of the law is to facilitate the proof of illegal voting. The ballots and tally lists will be sealed and deposited with the proper officer, and will not be subject to examination like the records in the public offices, except, as we have stated, in cases of contested elections.

VIGO.

Frank Brown, the husband of the woman who attempted to commit suicide last Saturday, has not been seen or heard of since that night, having mysteriously disappeared immediately after the recovery of his wife. Yesterday application was made at the police headquarters by interested parties for aid in his discovery, his family believing that he has thrown himself into the river.—[Terre Haute Journal.

M. M. Joab, of Terre Haute, thus pitches into one of the Justices of the Peace of Vigo county: "If E. I. H. would devote more time to practicing before the bar of the court, and less to practicing at the bars round town, his nose would not only present a more healthy appearance, but he would be the better enabled to give testimony in important cases before the Mayor.

VANDERBURG.

We noticed something new in the way of a pen yesterday. A young man let his finger-nails grow until nearly half an inch long, and had one of them made into a pen, with which he is able to write in beautiful style. This is what might be called a "*lucus naturae*."—[Evansville Journal.

MARTIN.

The usually quiet little town of Shoals has a sensation in an extremely quiet way. A few days ago a child was found dead in a privy vault, at the Douglas House, at Shoals. It had been wrapped in a sheet and deposited there for some time before being discovered. So far, no investigation has been had, but the matter received the attention of the authorities.—[Martin Co. Herald.

MARION.

The Indianapolis Commercial of Wednesday evening says: "A bright youth of eighteen summers, who resides some eight miles in the country, eloped this morning from his rural home with a buxom country lass of sweet sixteen. They came to the city early, and finding the clerk's office closed, repaired to the 'Farmer's Store' to await the opening of the office of the man of law. While waiting there, the paternal relation of the damsel came in, and taking her by the arm said, 'Come, daughter, it is time to go home.' Her would-be protector was moved to tears, caught her around the waist and asked the father if he intended to take her away from him. As the parent replied in the affirmative the young man dried his tears, and at last accounts was swearing he would have her or blood.

KNOX.

A special to the Indianapolis Journal says: "VINCENNES, IND., May 26.—A young man, a resident of Pike county, committed a rape upon a young girl near Petersburg yesterday. The relatives of the girl pursued him and overtook him in this city last night about midnight. Before capturing him they were obliged to shoot him through the body. He was taken back to Petersburg for trial."

TIPPECANOE.

We learn from Judge Purdue that the Trustees of the Purdue University transacted no business at their meeting at Indianapolis yesterday, but adjourned to meet in this city on the 8th of June. Mr. Meharry, who resides at Shawnee Mound, Tippecanoe county, offers to donate $60,000 in cash and three hundred and fifty acres of improved land to secure the location of the University at that point.—[Lafayette Dispatch, 26th.

BREVITIES.

Laporte pays taxes on 248 dogs.

Daily prayer-meetings are being held in Goshen.

There were 188 students in attendance upon Wabash College for the year 1868-9.

The colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mitchell, are building a house of worship.

The Vincennes Gazette says that that city is becoming a den of harlots.

The Indianapolis Council is about to pass an ordinance to abate the nuisance of loafing on the street corners.

The Clerk of Boone county has been sued by the parents of a young lady, who is under age, to whom he granted a marriage license.

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES IN INDIANA—IMPORTANT DECISION.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 26th.]

Among the cases decided by the Supreme Court, on yesterday, was that of the Adams Express Company vs. Ryland W. Darnell. The appellee, on the 11th of May, 1866, left with the company here a package of $21,000 in Government bonds, to be delivered to him at Waldron. They were never delivered, and suit was brought against the company. They answered in a general denial, and in a second paragraph that Waldron was a small village, where it did not justify them in keeping a safe, as large amounts were seldom received there; that Darnell knew this fact, knew that the money would reach there about noon, which it did so, but he was not at home to receive it. After ascertaining this fact, the money was deposited in the safe of Mr. Raymond, the best one in the village, but that night it was broken open by burglars, and the money stolen. A demurrer to this paragraph was sustained in the Circuit Court of this county, and on this the appeal was taken.

The Supreme Court hold that personal delivery was necessary, but that this was impossible on the day the money arrived, on account of the absence of the consignee. The company having done its duty, was no longer liable as a common carrier, but only as bailee, for ordinary care and diligence. They decide, therefore, that the demurrer should have been overruled, and also that the court below, in instructing the jury that the next day would be within a reasonable, was an error. The decision is, therefore, reversed, and a new trial ordered, with instructions to overrule the demurrer.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Frazer.

Judge Gregory dissents.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

A Young Man Unwittingly Marries a Golden Treasure.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, 23d.]

We heard yesterday an incident, from which, had we the space to spare, a first-class romance might be written up. Some time last fall a young lady came to St. Joseph from the East to spend the winter with a relative. Unassuming, handsome, graceful, and intelligent, she created a most favorable impression with those who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance, and formed an agreeable addition to the social circle in which she moved. She was remarkably retired and quiet in her manners, and studiously sought to avoid all ostentatious display in her apparel, but at the same time exhibited in her dress the most exquisite taste, and in her manners the most elegant refinement.

Shortly after the lady's arrival she was called upon by a young gentleman (a resident of this county), who had formed her acquaintance in the East, and soon thereafter his visits became frequent and his attentions marked and devoted. It was noticed, as the friendship of the two ripened into intimacy, that the lady began to institute, in a very cautious manner, inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether the gentleman had the least idea of her history and condition, and particularly of her financial affairs. These inquiries were prosecuted for some time, and seem to have resulted satisfactorily. At least, after a courtship of some months, she committed her happiness and fortunes to the care of the gentleman alluded to: and the celebration of the nuptials were duly recorded in the early part of the present spring. The happy couple immediately started to the East, and are now residing at the former home of the bride.

And now comes the sequel. The quiet and unassuming young lady was in reality the possessor of immense wealth and the undoubted heiress of an estate worth over four millions of dollars—a fact wholly unknown at the time even to the gentleman who had sought her hand and heart. She had taken this method to test the sincerity of her admirer, and finding his heart the true gold, had committed unhesitatingly a golden treasure and a pure, warm heart to his keeping, without even permitting the many gallant youths of St. Joseph to catch the faintest idea of the glittering prize apparently within their reach. The parties to this romantic affair are now living happily together, and it is not probable that the agreeably disappointed husband will ever move to Chicago and apply for a divorce on account of the innocent little fraud practiced upon him.

We give the above incident exactly as it occurred, and can assure our readers that it is true throughout.

WELLES.

He Calls Grant a Drunken Ass.

Welles, Radical candidate for Governor of Virginia, pronounces Grant "an ass, and what is worse, a drunken ass." His account of his interview with the President is thus given in the Petersburg Express: "When we entered the room, he was leaning over the table, with a cigar in his mouth, and his chin resting on both hands. His eyes were fishy, and he ineffectually attempted to rise as we came in. We introduced our business at once. 'Mr. Welles,' said he, 'my desire is peace and harmony throughout the country, and I will even sacrifice my principles (if I have any) to secure these things. Of course, as far as I can do so without interfering with my main purpose, I will favor you as a good Republican, but you must not expect me to venture the success of my administration in your behalf. I consider that the Virginians themselves are chiefly to be consulted in this matter, not you. I say this after due deliberation, and I shall put the same views before my cabinet.'"

Quesada, the Cuban chief, says in a letter to a friend in this country that he whipped the Spaniards thoroughly in his last battle.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Nillson's Toilet—Patti Back Again—Gossip—A New Star.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 23d.]

PARIS, May 6, 1869.

The Corps Legislatif and the opera are closed, consequently the deputies and divas have been let out. The former are on the green pastures of their departments holding forth to electors; the latter are differently occupied. Mlle. Nillson gave a farewell concert, which will long be remembered by all present. She was attired in one of the loveliest toilets she has ever been applauded in. It was quite *a la Marie Antoinette*—a turquoise blue poult and train, with white muslin tunic and panier in one, trimmed with muslin, frill edged with insertion and Valenciennes. The bodice was open and square, but the throat and bosom veiled by a tulled fichu underneath, while the contour of the bodice was frilled with muslin to correspond with the tunic overskirt. On the left side of the bodice in front fell a sheaf of blue poult ribbon loops, such as cavaliers wore in olden times and some of the peasantry still in village dances. The front of her bodice was filled up with white lilies and pink geraniums; the same were in her light, feathery curls. The effect of this Trianon toilet was most elegant—the train, however, inconveniently long, when between the first and second parts of the programme the Swedish songstress, with silver plate in hand, went through every row in the hall to collect funds for the starving populations of Sweden. Many had never seen her so near, and to have this pleasure was well worth the offering each aristocratic donor laid down on the extended plate.

Brune Rosine, or Mme. Patti, is in Paris, though incognito; she should be inaugurating the London season; but, Dr. Nelaton having had to operate very slightly on an ailing organ, she is under medical treatment for a week or more here. Paris is so very lovely at present that the elite of society will not follow our singing birds so early as usual; beside, high life is enjoying the pleasures found in the open air, beginning the day with an early canter in the Bois, continuing it with the drive of an afternoon, and finishing it with a concert in the Champs Elysees round M. Besselievre's staff of musicians. The Prince of Wales, who was not due in Paris before the 8th, has telegraphed that he will be at the Hotel Bristol on the 5th. It is supposed he wishes to be present at the Empress' last Monday reception, or at the review which takes place next Friday. This will be the most imposing spectacle, and the Parisians are to have their warlike instincts roused by salutes from seventy-two pieces of ordnance, repeated twice.

Meanwhile we have the races at the Bois. Last Sunday was the fifth run of the season, and honored by the presence of the Emperor, with the Archduke of Austria, the Empress and the ex-Queen of Spain. It was the first grand display of spring textures, as the heat was oppressive, and, notwithstanding all assurances that the aristocracy would this year go to the races in plain, business-like attire, never was so much white muslin, mauve, green and straw seen to flutter. M. Haussmann was present, and as the Emperor frequently, while walking to and fro in the weighing stand, stopped to speak to parties in the tribunes, the Archduke withdrew his arm by degrees from that of Napoleon and cleverly managed to leave his Majesty unobserved to join some of the ladies among whom was the Ambassadress of his nation, Mme. de Metternich. It was not an official thing for the Archduke to do, but a very natural one, if tempted by that arch-demon, beauty. Of course all archdukes are not made of stone. Well, but Mme. de Metternich (Pauline Clementine Marie Walburga) did not look so well in her new toilet as usual. The black and white robe was ruched to agony, was overdone to death, was bunched up like—no, it is disrespectful in any gentleman fashion writer to say she looked like a bundle of dirty curtains, half black and half white. Isabella of Spain was in red, covered with black lace and diamond jewelry; the Duchesse d'Assuna, in brown; the Marquise de Canisy in blue and white; Comtesse de Janze in black and silver-gray; the wife of Marshal Canrobert in gray and red. These toilets were all short and frilled, with casques and panier bows behind. The most striking of the demi-monde queens was Mlle. Massin, in a casque lined with sky blue. She was dressed in a bright light salmon toilet, covered with white lace. Splendid equipages were brought out on this occasion, among which were the hierarchy of grand daumonts, half-daumonts, and mail-coaches. One of the characteristics of dress was that the front of ladies' basques is in the centre ornamented with large, square pockets, trimmed around with marabout fringe, that two large revers *a la mousquetaire* ornament the sleeves and two other revers fall back over the bust. The heading of flounces is shelled, or a coquille of silk bordered with satin. Cashmere is trimmed with marabout. A very delicate shade of lilac is in great demand. It is not mauve, but something between the hedge mallow and violet. It is trimmed with Brussels "application."

Before concluding my observations at the race I must mention the *bouquetiere* Isabelle, who is a great feature. She wore a most elegant costume of the shade here called "strawberries and cream"—pink and white in our idiom. That the queerest little cocked hat ever imagined has come out is the last note worth mention about families. It is as near the shape of the hat worn by Napoleon I. as possible. The back corner stands up behind, and it is called a Charlotte Corday, probably because this heroic damsel wore nothing but caps. Absurd upholstery arrangements lift up drapery over the panier region of ladies; rosettes and gimp, and metal holders of Ruoley and cords and tassels and toilet-table frills. Dangling chatelains from the waist, not only hold scissors and thimbles at the extremity of chains, but mysterious boxes in morocco leather, which contain a whole arsenal of beautifying contrivances, such as magic pencil for the eye-brows, rouge for the cheek, white for the skin, &c. Many ladies have taken the veil—not the monastic one, but the white gauze strip of tulle which they draw over their noses and tie on chignon behind. The "princess" hats, those worn by celebrities in 1776, are supremely ridiculous when seen on the street; they were formerly adopted by elegantes in powder and falbalas, which led so many to the guillotine when the revolution broke out. These hats are perpendicular on the comb reigon, surrounded by aigrettes and garlands, and sit on the forehead. The reminiscence of these head coverings excited my laughter considerably at the Legislative Assembly, a day or two before Parliament was dissolved, when a deputy rose, and, alluding to military equipments, declared that the high "bonnet a poil" worn by gendarmes on horseback was not to be done away with, for "it was not a head piece, but a souvenir!" Rather a heavy and warm one, and after this I think gendarmes are entitled to wear it under their arms. Deputies should turn their tongues as many times as just men when they talk of clothing in the hearing of fashion writers, and so should country curates, one of whom gave some advice to a fashionable bride, his chatelaine, that I do not suppose can be followed for any great length of time. This young lady had no sooner got the ring on her finger and the church ceremony over than the ecclesiastic, seeing the whole village out, advised her to go with her bridegroom, orange flowers, veil, the violins and musicians, all the bridal suit and their attendants, &c., to the member for the department, and all on this happy day implore him to have a bridge built. Of course this was done to establish a precedent and add to the importance of the deputy or member; but can anything more incongruous be fancied than the future aspect of coming wedding parties, all streaming out, with fifes, drums and violins, to implore for bridges, sewers, railway lines and other improvements? It may be very agreeable for a deputy to grant the first thing a bride requires; but by right, although I am only a bachelor, it seems proper that the husband should have that privilege.

This digression has led me somewhat far from the Tuileries and the last dinner toilet worn by the Empress. It was a lovely moonlit gray train over white satin. Narcissus and diamonds shone in her plaited coils of hair. The Duchess de Mouchy was in white and pink, and, by the way, her new-born son, in a cloud of Valenciennes, has been held on the baptismal founts by the Emperor and Empress. The name of the small duke is Napoleon-Eugene, and it is not supposed it will be unpoetical enough to call its mother Mama-Mouchy as soon as it knows how plebean this demonstration is. The same day this infant was christened, a fire broke out in the chimney of the Duke of Bassus, at the Tuileries, and, strange to say, it is the fourth this season the Grand Chamberlain has had to contend with by the sweat of his brow.

On Thursday last Princess Mathilde was honored with the company of the Emperor and Empress to dinner at her palatial residence of the Rue de Courcelles, which I have described in a recent letter.

In the evening all the eminent celebrities assembled to hear Mlle. Agar recite Victor Hugo's piece, "the return of Napoleon's Ashes." She also gave an ode composed by Napoleon III. on the same subject in prose, which has, however, been set to verse by Theophile Gautier. Some one else soon put it to music. The other brilliant reunion was given by M. Leverrier, the astronomer, at the Observatory. His brightest star in the firmament—for he fancies they all belong to him—are scarcely less bright than his own daughter, Mlle. Leverrier, a most beautiful and accomplished girl, gifted with a voice which some—very rash of them—compare to Patti's.

THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Another Monster New York Hotel.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Among the hotels now building in this city the most important is the Grand Central Hotel, owned by Mr. E. S. Higgins, which replaces the late Southern Hotel, on Broadway, opposite Bond street. It will be one of the largest houses in the United States, having a front of 125 feet on Broadway, a depth of 200 feet, and a front of 150 feet on Mercer street. The property was sold at auction a few months ago, when Mr. Higgins bought two of the lots. He subsequently bought the whole from the other purchasers for $780,000.

The hotel will have six hundred bed rooms, varying from eight by fourteen feet to sixteen by twenty feet. There will be spacious parlors, offices, dining rooms, laundries, kitchens, &c. The hotel will easily accommodate twelve hundred guests. The front on Broadway will be of marble, in the Renaissance style, eight stories high. The Mercer street front will be of brick, with marble trimmings. The alterations will cost $250,000, and will be finished next March. Mr. H. Engelbert is the architect.

The New York Herald says there is a storm brewing over Grant's head, and the press of the country is at the bottom of it.

Now is the Time! TO SECURE YOUR Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Circulars, Cards, Dray Tickets, Store Posters, Dodgers. RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT, and every description of Job Printing cheaper than ever offered before in this city. Call and see samples. J. H. STACKHOUSE, Courier-Journal Job Rooms.

ATTENTION, LADIES! JUST RECEIVED, An Immense Stock New Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and Satins. Also, a Large Lot of New Fans and Parasols. 1869. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. Ladies will please take notice that we have reduced the price of the real Empress Kid Gloves to ONE DOLLAR a pair. This is certainly by far the cheapest glove in the market. We also keep the real Alexandre Kid Gloves. BLUM BROTHERS, 144 Market Street, Between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SODA COCKTAILS USE SCHROEDER'S BITTERS.

THE Excelsior Reaper & Mower [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED: 300 pcs Col'd Fringes; 300 pcs Col'd Gimps & Galoons; A very large assort'm't Buttons. Of every description which I offer to the [illegible]. C. J. RAIBLE, Importer and Manufacturer of Ladies' Dress & Mantilla Fringes, 404 Fourth street.

MILK OF VIOLETS. [illegible]

BY BALLOON TO EUROPE.

Mons. Chevalier's Balloon Trip Across the Atlantic from New York—A Famous Aeronaut—His Previous Exploits—Plans and Preparations for the Great Enterprise.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 26th.]

About three months ago a small paragraph in one of the morning papers announced the arrival on our shores of a balloonist of the name of Chevalier, who was going to make an aerial voyage from New York to Europe. Readers of the paragraph recalled "Prof." Lowe's money-making fiasco in a similar project a few years ago, and dismissed Chevalier from mind as a humbug. Mons. Chevalier, however, little recked what such people said about him—indeed does not appear to have cared whether the general public said or knew anything at all of him, for scarcely a word in his behalf has been seen in the public prints from that day to this. Meanwhile he has been consulting with gentlemen whose countenance and support are worth having—such men as Prof. Doremus and Prof Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, and a number of solid men of means down town, and to-day the great enterprise is in a most promising state—the balloon and its appurtenances in complete order, the connection with the gas pipes for supplying gas made at Landmann's Park, and the period of departure definitely fixed for about the middle of July.

WHO IS CHEVALIER?

He was born in St. Petersburg in 1836, being the son of an officer of the Russian army. The Emperor Alexander himself stood godfather at his christening, but Mons. Chevalier claims a closer relationship to the Czar than that of godson even, for his mother was an Anowitrieff—which is the family name of the Grand Duke Constantine, who ought, by the rights of descent, to be on the throne instead of the present Autocrat. After having gone through the war against Schamyl the Circassian, with his father, young Chevalier was taken to Switzerland by his mother, where he was placed in the University of Geneva, to be educated for a surgeon. He finally abandoned surgery, however, for chemistry and metallurgy, and eventually followed his brother to Australia, where they engaged in mining. In a few years he had returned to Paris, where, in 1862, he was studying photography with Nadar and Disderi. From the days of his student life he had a *penchant* for aerostation, and had lavished his patrimony on balloons of all shapes and varieties—fish-shaped, bird-shaped, cigar-shaped, cylindrical, with machinery and without, but beyond the gratification of his taste for ballooning study, and no results save the reduction of his fortune. He finally made one invention in his art, however, which will give him an enduring fame, and which goes far toward ensuring the success of his perilous enterprise of traversing the wide Atlantic. This was the "compensator" balloon—a small reservoir balloon placed beneath the mouth of the main balloon to receive the gas which escapes by expansion in high altitudes, and which in ordinary balloons is lost. It was during his stay in Paris with Nadar that Chevalier engaged in the greatest ballooning feat in history, the voyage of

THE FAMOUS BALLOON "LE GEANT."

The remarkable incidents of the ascent of "Le Geant," which took place in Paris in 1864, are doubtless fresh in the memory of many of our readers. Chevalier had with him as *compagnons du voyage* the Princess De la Tour D'Auvergne, a then famous "girl of the period," Nadar, M. Delessert, the two brothers Godard, M. Tirion, great-grandson of Mongolfier, and M. De St. Felix. "Le Geant" was 196 feet in height, held 650,000 cubic feet of gas, and was of such tremendous power that previously to the final start it took up fifty-four soldiers of the National Guard, or as many as could be packed into the car and its rigging. The balloon was provided for the voyage with India-rubber beds, a printing press, from which bulletins in the shape of printed handbills were scattered out during the progress of the voyage, with directions in several languages to forward them to Paris and London, a complete photographic apparatus, and a set of the best astronomical instruments, presented by various scientific societies. *Le Geant* left Paris at 5 P. M. on the 18th of September. The same night, at 10 o'clock, its electric lights attracted the attention of the guard on a boundary post between Holland and Germany, who informed the balloonists that they were 700 miles from home. They then ascended again, and during the night Chevalier had the proud pleasure of seeing the value of his compensator balloon practically demonstrated, as it was at one time half full of gas that would otherwise have been lost, and rendered further progress impossible. The landing was effected the next day, at 8 o'clock, but not without serious casualties, however, as the Princess, Nadar, St. Felix, Delessert, and Chevalier, all had limbs broken, and were otherwise seriously hurt. The balloon had traversed 1,500 miles in 15 hours.

Several other ascents of Chevalier's have become historical. In 1867 he crossed the English Channel from Dublin, landing in Westmoreland, after a sail of 154 miles, done in 4 hours. In 1863, he ascended from Hull, England, and attained the altitude of 30,000 feet, a height which he claims has never been equaled, and beyond which he believes it is not given to man to go. He was privileged to witness on this occasion phenomena hitherto unrecorded, but it was at the expense of the most acute suffering. At the height of 14,000 feet breathing became difficult, and some pigeons he had with him were unable to fly; at 30,000 feet the blood started from every pore of his body, as well as from nose, eyes, and ears, and his clothes were saturated.

HOW THE ATLANTIC VOYAGE IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

M. Chevalier has made 165 balloon voyages, and may be presumed to have a moderately good understanding of the difficulties liable to a voyage across the Atlantic. He declares that these difficulties are not peculiar to the Atlantic voyage, except as it is one of unusual extent and duration. They naturally range themselves under two heads, viz:

I. Maintaining the buoyancy of the balloon.

II. Keeping to a direct course.

The great cause of the diminution of the buoyancy of a balloon is the rising and falling in the altitude of its course. In the case of the ordinary balloon, every flight above the average level costs an expenditure of both gas and ballast. The gas is lost by expansion and consequently overflowing from the mouth of the balloon, this loss of gas then causes the balloon to sink below the course, which in turn compels the throwing out of ballast to bring it up again. The loss of gas in fluctuations is a very serious consideration in the case of a balloon of the size of that in which Prof. Chevalier is to make his trans-atlantic trip. "*L'Esperance*," for that is its name, has a capacity for 30,000 feet of gas. At the height of 30,000 feet the atmospheric pressure is, say 1-10th less than at the surface of the earth, and the gas consequently expands 1-10th in volume at that elevation. If every time Chevalier's balloon should rise 3,000 feet it were to lose 1-10th of its contents, equal to 96 pounds sustaining power, it would not be two days before *L'Esperance* would sink into the sea never to rise again.

HOW THE GAS AND BALLAST ARE SAVED.

It is here that M. Chevalier's own invention, the "compensator" balloon, comes into play. Attached to the lower part of L'Esperance is a second or reservoir balloon, which is not inflated at the earth, but is ready to receive the excess of gas resulting from expansion at high elevation. Prof. Chevalier has also devised an ingenious contrivance to secure a rebound of the balloon from the depression consequent upon one of these flights without any expenditure of ballast, which, of course, is most precious on a long ocean trip. Across the hoop, to which is fastened the netting that covers the balloon above and the car below, he has extended a windlass made of a hollow cylinder. A rope of sufficient strength and length is attached to and wound upon this windlass. At the lower extremity of the rope are fastened, at proper intervals, a number of small, waterproof canvas bags, whose mouths are kept open by small rings. Between these at stated distances are disposed a number of small conical floats, which are intended to serve the purpose of supporting the length of the rope when it reaches the sea by the depression of the balloon. As the balloon descends the lower portion of the rope is gradually deposited upon the surface of the sea, relieving the balloon of its weight until a sufficient quantity has been thus disposed of to arrest the balloon's further descent. Suppose the balloon to have passed through rain showers or clouds highly charged with vapor during the night, and the ropes of the netting and other parts of the apparatus to have become heavy with moisture. Not less than 200 or 300 pounds weight is often added to a balloon in this manner, and if there be no sun to dry up the moisture the added weight brings the balloon to the earth. As soon, however, as the rope from the car of *L'Esperance* begins to trail on the surface, the balloon ceases to fall, and continues on its way at an unvarying elevation until the sun or wind takes the heavy moisture out of the rigging, when she is enabled to regain her previous altitude in the skies. Now again the rope acts as a check to too great ascent with its attendant loss of gas. The water-bags on the rope have been filled as they were trailed through the water, and the increased weight prevents a high flight and keeps the balloon down to her work, so to speak, with the whole original power or buoyancy of the rebound. By this simple and beautiful arrangement of the rope with its water-bags, the ballast of the balloon is diminished or increased at will; indeed the ballast adjusts itself without the intervention of the aeronaut, according to the necessities of the moment. Prof. Chevalier is confident that by means of the compensator and the rope ballast, with such a balloon as L'Esperance, constructed for the occasion, elevation can be maintained for a period of one month should circumstances require it.

HOW THE DIRECTION IS PRESERVED.

The second of the two great problems of the undertaking is how to keep the balloon on a direct course. Chevalier is not by any means a victim to a belief in balloon-navigation. In fact, he has a perfect contempt for the balloons, considered as an air-ship, and says it is good for nothing but for the purposes of scientific observation. A balloon, he says, so far from being a ship, is not even a buoy let loose from its moorings; for a buoy floats on the surface, but the aerial sea has no surface. A balloon, says the Professor, is a jelly-fish immersed in a fluid by whose every current it is helplessly carried to and fro; the jelly-fish makes feeble efforts to direct its own course, with about as much success as those of a balloon. How, then, is M. Chevalier to know when he ascends from Landmann's Park next July, whether he is about to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific? The answer is, that though Chevalier does not believe in balloons, he does believe in currents. In every ascent during his long career, he says, he found on reaching an altitude anywhere between 3,000 and 10,000 feet that the wind was invariably from the west, or rather from the northwest; however way the wind was blowing near the ground; in each of his one hundred and sixty-five ascents he found a northwest current in the upper atmosphere. Chevalier believes this current to be a discovery of his own, and it is for the glory of establishing his theory rather than of sailing three or four thousand miles over the water (which he regards quite an every-day affair) that he undertakes his balloon voyage from North America to Europe.

THE GUIDE ROPE.

He will be greatly assisted in determining the actual course which his balloon may be at any time pursuing by the rope suspended from the car described above. As the rope, when touching the water, will always drag in the rear, it will only be necessary to observe its direction by the compass, and that of the balloon is at once indicated. Another equally important determination which the guide rope will afford, and which will not be attainable by any other means, will be the distance at which the balloon is from the immediate surface of the earth at any time when the view is obstructed by clouds, fog, or darkness. The barometer affords information only as to the height above the mean level of the sea, and, without the warning given by the guide rope, the balloon might at any time, when sailing too low, be dashed against mountainous waves; and, owing to the velocity with which it would be moving on the wings of a storm, such a shock would be fatal.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

Mons. Chevalier may be seen almost any morning quietly at work putting the finishing touches on his balloon at Landmann's Park. He is a quiet, unobtrusive, yet prepossessing young man of 33 years, of dark complexion and with black hair and mustache. He has a large and kindly black eye, and a countenance which impresses one that its owner is a stranger to physical fear. He converses and writes in excellent English, though he speaks and writes in excellent French, German, and Russian as well. He is very communicative and entertaining in elucidating his plans and theories. He has not yet determined as to how many and what companions he will take along with him on his voyage. The applications for passage on the rare but perilous journey have been pouring in on him by hundreds. An opportunity to try the accommodations of the ship will be given these aspiring candidates for aerostatic fame during the several preliminary ascents at the end of a rope which will be made at Landmann's Park next week. The final varnishing of the balloon has just been completed, the valve was being adjusted yesterday, and the Professor is busy with the maze of knotted cordage which forms the rigging of the silken ship. A life-raft has been presented *L'Esperance*, which will be suspended beneath the car of the balloon in readiness for use should the aeronaut find it desirable to take to the watery element. The balloon is 95 feet high, 65 feet in diameter, and has a buoyancy capable of sustaining 8 tons.

DIVES.

Death Among the Rich Men of New York.

[N. Y. Cor. Troy Times.]

How these rich men are dying off! Here is John J. Phelps, once the Apollo of the dry goods trade, and worth a half million, cut off in the fullness of his powers. Here, too, is Charles M. Connolly, once the colossal tobacco dealer, and of late a real estate lord, worth a million or more; and here is the aged Rufus Lord, the oldest of our capitalists, all carried to the grave within a week. The latter reached an advance of years which exceeds that of any of our rich men. Peter G. Stuyvesant and Stephen Whitney were not much more than three score and ten, and John Jacob Astor only reached eighty, while Mr. Lord saw his eighty-seventh year. He was the fourth in point of wealth of all our citizens, being ranked by Stewart, Astor, and Vanderbilt. He was the largest real estate holder down town, having at the time of his death possessions to the amount of three millions of dollars. Mr. Lord was engaged in making money for about seventy years. He commenced young, and only ceased with death. Making money became more than a habit—it seemed instinctive. Only one down-town man was as much, and he was Stephen Whitney, the noted miser. While money commenced life poor, and his first profits were made in the wholesale grocery business. Rufus Lord commenced in the dry goods; but both of these men abandoned trade as soon as they were able for the more lucrative business of dealing in notes and money. Whitney became one of the most penurious men of his day, and had left ten millions to his children. Lord, however, was a bachelor. Most of his eighty-seven years were years of solitary devotion to business, and he made money for others simply because it was in obedience to a ruling passion. The passion served to place millions of dollars into the hands of a dozen hungry heirs. Mr. Lord's landed property is located in a large degree in Exchange Place and William street. This is explained by the fact that this was once the center of the dry goods trade. Rufus Lord could indeed remember when, instead of Exchange Place, with its splendid banks, there was Little Garden street, with its old-fashioned wooden houses, and he could remember the gradual transition from its toy and gingerbread shops to law offices. Then came the great fire of 1835, and Garden street became Exchange Place, with its dry goods jobbing stores, which in turn gave place to marble banks and brokers' offices. The spot where in Rufus Lord's early day children bought penny whistles, is now the money heart of America. The lots which Rufus Lord purchased there at $6,000 each, are now worth $150,000. Such are the changes which a long life may witness in the history of a great city.

☞ By cable telegram we have intelligence of the death, in the seventy-second year of his age, of Rev. Alexander Dyce, B. A., the well-known commentator on the works of Shakespeare. Mr. Dyce was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 20th of June, 1797, being the son of General Dyce, of the Honorable East India Company's service. He was brought up by relations in Aberdeen, and, at the usual age, was sent to the High School in Edinburgh. He afterward matriculated in the University of Oxford, where he graduated from Exeter College. In 1821 he took orders in the Established Church, and became curate, successively of Llanteglos, Cornwall, and Nayland, Suffolk. He finally settled in London, in 1827, and devoted himself to literary and critical studies.

☞ English weather is very unfavorable for making hay, and a gentleman in Essex has invented a machine which he calls a dessicator, by which hay can be made independently of sunshine, and in spite of rain. It is also useful for drying corn in the sheaf.

☞ Baron Schermetieff recently gave the Czar and his family a dinner at an expense of $50,000. Fountains of cologne sprang from the floors of all the saloons of the building.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah indulges in foot-races.

Miss Rebecca Crow was thrown from a horse and killed on the other day and very se[verely] if not dangerously injured.

Monday was County Court day in Russellville, and the weather turned out lovely. But few people were in town, and business was dull.

Governor Stevenson is in attendance on the Democratic convention, now in session in Henderson. He is a delegate.

Russellville has connected with the Louisville Pneumatic Gas Company to light up her main street for the next four years.

Mrs. John Dulin, of Russellville, whose husband was killed by Bolton Stone at that place, is improving, and is now believed will recover.

A Bourbon county ox weighing 4,600 pounds, and valued at $400, is on exhibition in some house-lot, and calls for a quarter of a dollar from each person who goes to see it.

The city fathers of Russellville are having large cisterns dug in various portions of the town in order to supply their new engine with water in case of fire.

Woodville, McCracken county, has a musical prodigy in the person of little Newton Berryhill. He is not quite seven years old, and plays the fiddle to perfection.

All the prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary at the late session of the Logan Circuit Court have been safely transported to Frankfort, and are now employed in doing the State some good service.

The residence of John Hickey, in Paris, sold on Saturday for $1,350. Mr. E. paid $1,600 for the property a few years ago, and yet is to be congratulated on being at least that much ahead. Bayle, has been offered $.65 for his property.

The Bourbon negroes have been quite excited recently over the report that a government agent was in Jacksonville, Tenn., trying to get up a colony of colored troops who might actually [illegible] Some of them had already drawn bounty money, and were about the only ones who were sensible.

Kentucky's "60-acre inhabitant" is honored to be Henry Wiley, who was 91 years old last November. He was born near Virginia years ago, and has resided near Woodville for [illegible] He has been a hale, hearty, jolly old fellow, and from appearances, may live a number of years.

Perry Harvey & Co., of Cincinnati, bought of Samuel A. Rivers, of Bourbon county, 1,000 head of cattle, to be delivered at Paris, Ky., on the first day of June, at $70 per head. The first head of the herd, of Germania, averaging two years old, was delivered on the 20th inst. This lot was [illegible] per head.

Col. Joseph B. Harris, of Germantown, Mason county, has been quite an invalid for [illegible] He has been confined to his bed for [illegible] past. Yesterday he was able to ride out in a buggy, and to-day he is [illegible] Mr. Harris is one of the oldest citizens of Mason county, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Hale, who was lately removed from the position of Minister at Madrid but subsequently notified that he could remain in his office until July in order that he might have an opportunity of vindicating himself against serious charges, says in a letter to the New York Tribune "When I came to Spain I was *of course* unacquainted with the people, their laws, manners, customs, and language." He doesn't explain why it was a matter "*of course*" that he was unacquainted with the laws and language of Spain. He obtained the appointment of minister by sedulously seeking it and bringing the influence of his friends to bear in his behalf. He represented himself, and his friends represented [illegible] as the best qualified man that could be found for the place. The idea that a person, who, by extraordinary assertions, has got himself appointed an ambassador to a foreign Court, is "of course" ignorant of the laws and language of the country, to the Government of which he is accredited, is positively ludicrous. Certainly there are enough public men and private men in the United States who understand the language of Spain, and enough who, if not acquainted with the laws, manners, and customs of that people, would take good care to acquaint themselves with such matters to at least a reasonable extent before making their appearance at the Court of that country as the diplomatic representatives of this. The appointing of Ministers who know nothing whatever of the countries in which they are to discharge their high functions has never, under former administrations, become a custom, but there are indications of its becoming one under this. 'Tis too scandalous to be countenanced.

We are informed that the case of Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to France, is parallel to that of Mr. Hale. Washburne knows very little of the English language and nothing at all of the French; while of the laws, manners, and customs of France, his [illegible] is profound as "ancient night." Occupying a high position at the French Court, he can ask no question of Frenchmen except in English and can answer no question of Frenchmen not addressed to him in English. In intellectual capacity and general information, he is incomparably inferior to Mr. Hale or to any other first-class Minister that has ever represented the United States at a foreign court. No representative at all at the Court of St. Cloud would be greatly preferable to such a representative as he. It is said that he does not contemplate taking lessons in French but will expect all those who wish to talk with him to take lessons in English.

Under all past administrations it has been insisted on that our foreign Consuls should understand the languages of the countries to which they were accredited. The rule has been sternly insisted on, and certainly with good reason. But there is no such rule now. It is stated as a notorious fact that not a fourth part, probably not a tenth part, of the miserable set of Consuls appointed by this administration—the most miserable set ever appointed by any administration—have even a smattering of the languages of the people among whom they are to reside. In their cases no other qualifications have been deemed necessary than partisanship, influence, or kinship to the President or to some of his friends.

Never did an administration come into power with louder protestations of patriotism than Grant's. Never did an administration so belie its protestations.

A War of Proclamations.

It is said that the Spanish authorities threaten to end the Cuban insurrection by proclamation. Their plan is to proclaim it virtually dead. We have no idea, however, that, whilst thus proclaiming, they will act upon their own proclamation. They will not disband their military forces or relax in the slightest degree their efforts to put down the insurrection by arms after having put it down by proclamation. They may quell it by proclamation every day in the year, but they will not need a battalion less on that account. They will probably find that the Cuban authorities are equal to them in proclaiming as well as in fighting. Proclamation will be met by proclamation, as well as bayonet by bayonet. The Cubans may not have as much lead and steel as the Spaniards, but they have as much wind, and that will suffice for proclamations.

☞ The able Radical editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in quoting a passage that speaks of the whites as the "superior race," interpolates an interrogation point after the word "superior." How long before he will be dealing out his interrogation points when he quotes paragraphs recognizing the whites as the equal race?

The Henderson Prize Scheme.

From conversation with Mr. William McLain, the proprietor of this enterprise, we learn that the sale of tickets has been so great that the drawing will probably come off considerably before the day set for it, as a matter of necessity. In justice to a very honorable, high-toned, and responsible gentleman whose name is above referred to in every particular, we desire to afford our readers the benefit of the very careful investigation which we have taken pains to give this subject, although we were well satisfied in our own minds that everything was correct before we gave attention to it. The great trouble heretofore has been that prizes have been disposed of by chance, that although the mere act of drawing has perhaps been done fairly enough, yet as was the case with the St. Louis affair, either a large part of the tickets are held by those interested in the scheme, or else the most valuable prizes are taken out before the drawing comes off, or, if left in, are found to be so hampered with conditions as to be of little or no value. In this enterprise there can be no such objections raised, as it exists under a special charter, granted unanimously by the Kentucky Legislature, and, if the terms of the charter are not complied with in every particular, the whole is vitiated. Another excellent feature about it is, it is a scheme organized under and protected by law. No other enterprise that we are aware of has had any legal sanction whatever, unless it may have been a license from the United States authorities, who, it is well known, license all lotteries without regard to character. The commissioners named in the act are men of the highest moral and financial standing in the community in which they live, and are made responsible for the custody of all funds derived from the sale of tickets, none of which are paid over to the owner of the prizes until the drawing takes place and those who win prizes are in possession of them. The prizes themselves are all of real worth, being composed mainly of the best river bottom tobacco lands in one of the wealthiest counties in this State—the poorest of which is worth, at the lowest cash valuation, $300 per acre, besides many very valuable city lots. We all know that tobacco is a staple which will command the gold in any market of the world. To any party who may feel dissatisfied with the prize he draws, the owner enters into bonds to pay him in cash two-thirds its valuation. Altogether, we think this is the fairest scheme that has ever been offered to the public, and we have no hesitation in indorsing it most unqualifiedly in common with Governor Stevenson and many others of our prominent citizens, and in recommending it to the public as in every way worthy of confidence. We hope it may be, as it promises to be, an overwhelming success, and thus prove that there does not necessarily exist any reason why odium or rascality should be connected with such enterprises. It is just as legitimate a way as any other of disposing of property or valuable prizes of any kind, when properly and honestly conducted.

"Of Course."

Under the foregoing head the Nashville Banner speaks of the Louisville and Nashville railroad as an admirably managed railroad monopoly. It is right to say that our road is admirably managed, but it is not true that it is a monopoly. The Banner is not well informed upon the subject. Nashville has several other roads running into it and out of it; besides, it has a river—and all these lines of transportation are in active competition with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. If the latter does the largest business, it is because it is the best managed. If a Nashville man wants to go East or send freight in that direction, he has the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Virginia and Tennessee, which accommodates him as cheaply as the Louisville and Nashville railroad. If he wants to go North or Northwest, he has the Nashville and Northwestern road to Dickson, St. Louis, &c. If he wants to go South and West, he has the Nashville and Decatur and Memphis and Charleston.

Thus in every direction he can pass or send freight or receive freight without using the Louisville and Nashville railroad; and, what is more, he can get all these railroad communications as cheaply and perhaps more cheaply by other lines than by the Louisville line.

Nevertheless Nashville editors and Nashville people delight in calling the Louisville road by the obnoxious name of railroad monopoly. Why? In the case of the editor of the Nashville Banner, writing on the Cincinnati railroad question, we can understand it. He wants Cincinnati to build another road to Nashville, he wants to make the impression upon the Cincinnati people that the L. and N. road now enjoys a monopoly of their carrying trade. The fact, however, is, that there is not a city in the Northern States where competition between common carriers, by river and rail, is more lively; and when Cincinnati, with her new road, shall have entered into the city of Nashville, she will discover that a plenty of railroads were in the field before hers, but had not sufficient business to that city to keep them out of the hands of the receiver.

However, the Cincinnatians are a sensible people, and will look before they jump. We can only say, in the words of the Nashville Banner, "If Cincinnati takes that ingeniously-baited hook, there are more gudgeons in Porkopolis than we ever suppose."

Official Perfidy.

Gen. Maxwell, of Michigan, won great distinction in the late war. He lost a leg in one battle and received many severe wounds in others. He was nominated by President Grant as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. Three weeks ago, he called at the Indian office and received instructions as to his official bond, the amount of which was fixed at $50,000. He returned to Michigan, and, obtaining the requisite sureties, executed his bond, closed up his business at home and sold out his property preparatively to entering upon the discharge of his official duties. On the morning of the 14th inst., having gone back to Washington, he called at the Indian office to file his bond and receive his commission, when, to his blank astonishment, he was informed that orders had been received by the Superintendent to withhold his commission, and, that a supernumerary army officer had been assigned to the superintendency of Indian Affairs of New Mexico in place of himself.

General Maxwell asked for an explanation, but could get none at the Indian office. Whether he obtained one from any other quarter, the public are not informed. He is a gentleman of high standing, his whole character and conduct being above reproach. Yet, after his having been nominated and confirmed for office in New Mexico, and after having broken himself up at home, selling his whole property and making all his arrangements for removal to his contemplated sphere of action, he is coolly notified, in the absence of any accusation whatever, that he has been superseded! Certainly President Grant, unless, as is scarcely supposable, he has learned, by conclusive evidence, that General Maxwell is an infamous man, has committed toward him an act of perfidy that has no excuse and but very few parallels. The strong probability is that he has simply learned that the gallant and crippled veteran is *not a Radical*. The fact of the General's being a Conservative, if he is one, constitutes an offense which Grant would punish as promptly as he would reward such infamy as that of Ashley or such crimes as those of Sickles.

☞ A Radical organ at Baltimore boasts that its friends at Washington "hold the plow." Well, plow deep, gentlemen. We expect to harvest the crop. You may spread yourselves out upon the ground as manure, if you like.

The Doom of Mormonism.

The seclusion of Salt Lake City and the Mormons, which has been the main cause of the extraordinary increase and success of that remarkable and anomalous people, is inexorably destroyed by the opening of the Pacific railroad. A new condition of things, a new destiny, whether good or evil, is before them, and we do not think that any change, however it may personally affect them or a portion of them, can be unfavorable to the interests of the country and of the civilized world. The Mormon people, bad and revolting as some of their institutions and practices may be, are not barbarians; they are civilized, and the great exceptions to their population have been from civilized nations.

For a long time there has been a strong element of domestic discontent and opposition among the Mormons, and it has visibly been increasing in strength every year, and the probability is, that, in the changed condition of affairs, it will soon become too formidable to be restrained or governed. A full opening for a rush of the "gentiles," under the protection of the laws of the United States, into the Mormon communities, there to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of citizens, unaffected by any laws or decrees of the Mormon authorities, and exposed to no open or secret perils against which they cannot by the force of numbers defend themselves, will soon render certain the assimilation of all the influences and peculiar characteristics of Mormonism and the obliteration of all the traces of what cannot be considered otherwise than as a shame and reproach to the nation and to the age.

Brigham Young's sermon to his eight or ten thousand followers on the last day of the recent Mormon conference shows most conclusively, that, behind his defiant and hostile utterances, there lurks a lack of confidence in his ability to sustain his barbarous and revolting doctrine for any length of time against the overwhelming tendency of events. He says it must be a feeble religion which cannot maintain itself against a railroad, but his whole language indicates his conviction that Mormonism is a feeble religion, and that it will die of the Pacific railroad. Yet the completion of that great enterprise will only hasten what would inevitably occur sooner or later even if these were not an iron rail upon the surface of the continent. Young however is determined that he and his religion die game. He is putting forth as great energies as he could if he were hopeful of complete success. He means to do everything in his power to strengthen his position and augment his influence by the rapid increase of his subjects through the agency of his missionaries, more than fifty in number, appointed at the late conference, who have already started on their journey to enlist new recruits and secure converts to the Mormon Gospel. Nearly all of these missionaries are to operate in England, though a few of them will make Denmark and other European countries the theaters of their labors. Their absence will vary from three to five years, and their instructions are to forward the recruits to Salt Lake as rapidly as they can secure them.

☞ Forney's Philadelphia Press announces that about one-third of the clerks employed in the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department will be removed in a few days, and new appointments made to fill the vacancies. This is all the fulfillment that we are likely to have of the promise of the Radicals to reduce the public expenses. They do not mean to diminish the number of clerks, but simply to put one set out and another in. If, as they assured us a hundred times, one-third or one-half of the force under Mr. McCulloch was not needed, why does Boutwell fill all the vacancies, only longing that there are not more to fill?

CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Nold's Private Entertainments.

We call attention to the series of private entertainments, to be given by the teachers and resident pupils of Mrs. W. B. Nold's "Louisville Female Seminary" the first of which will be presented on Friday and Saturday, May 28th and 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Seminary Hall, corner Sherman and Jefferson streets. The first and third parts of the programme are devoted to songs and duets in French and English, and will of themselves be a rare treat to lovers of music, but the gem of the entertainment will be part second, a romantic representation in French entitled, "A Morning in China," in which thirteen young ladies participate in costume.

Great care has been taken to insure a most delightful and entertaining exhibition, for which no pains have been spared. Mrs. Nold is justly characterized similar efforts by this institution for the past eighteen years. Tee proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of a set of astronomical instruments for the use of the pupils of the seminary. Tickets will be limited in number to secure comfortable seats for the audience, and may be procured at the door of the hall, or of Mrs. D. F. Paulds, on Main street. Price one dollar.

☞ For the best photographs, at the lowest prices, go to Stowe's gallery, Fourth and Green streets. New cards $1 per dozen.

☞ Webster's gallery, 75 Fourth street. The very best of every style of work known to photography.

☞ Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by leading doctors for sick children. Sold by all grocers.

☞ Real estate buyers will remember Morris, Southwick & Co.'s sale of beautiful building lots on 5th Monday. See advertisement in auction column.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction next Monday some very handsome business sites. See advertisement in auction column.

Feathers! Feathers! Feathers!

The more I get the more I want of good second-hand feathers; also furniture. Send your orders to H. E. Zook, No. 186 Third street, near Walnut.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **Good Hoop Skirts for 50c at B. F. Fitch's.**

☞ **Fine French Corsets at B. F. Fitch's, No. 7, Masonic Temple.**

FOUND.

A Portmonnaie at B. F. Fitch's, No. 7 Masonic Temple. m?3 d3

☞ **Refrigerators, all styles and sizes.**

Water Coolers, Zinc, Galvanized, Iron and Porcelain Linings.

Baby Cabs in fine line. All these goods will be offered at a great reduction on regular prices from this to the close of the season, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. m27 d3

Removal.

D. J. Murray, has removed his Variety Store, under the National Hotel, No. 71 Fourth street, immediately opposite his old stand.

Go to Murray's to buy your baby buggies, superior to anything manufactured here. ap30 d1m

The Patent Reversible Broiler, sold by Fyne & Creighton, No. 82 Fourth street, has given perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Over one hundred sold in ten days on trial, and not one returned. Call and examine them. my16 cod6

☞ Gold and silver watches, chains, rings, etc., for sale at half price. Broker office of Jul. Wellman, 134 Third street. my6 d1f

For Coughs and Colds,

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure, 5c. mo6 d1f

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and that kindred ailment, when by expending a few dollars you can procure a few bottles of Wardy's Eureka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, liver, stomach, and kidneys, and [illegible] and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person.

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Wardy's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or great consumption in its first stage? Try Wardy's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of the female system. Go and get a bottle immediately. Remember Wardy's Eureka Tonic Liniment—for all pains in the joints, muscles, and bones, and for the most assistant physicians of the day. Try it. Try it.

Wardy's Rheumatic Liniment is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as a remedy whose virtues have been tested, and proved a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, and pleurisy. It needs no lengthy culogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may use it.

W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, May 26th, 1869. Covington, Ky.

P. S.—Additional to the above we are prepared to put up the Eureka Tonic in children's doses for the latest and most approved styles.

my27 d1f

LOCAL NOTICES.

Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Jacob streets, near Twenty-third street, by [illegible]

New style teeth. Dr. Bestor, No. 40 Jefferson street, same price as rubber. ja15 tu

Asthma!

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving."

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—Jones Wistar's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

SCHMITT, Wednesday morning, May 26th, 1869, Joseph, son of Jacob and Anna Schmitt, aged one year, seven months, and seven days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, on Jacob street, between Second and Third, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

E. T. TOBLEY,
TOBACCO FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
65 CAROMDELET ST.,
New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house.

REFERENCES:
J. S. PHELPS.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, HERRIT & CO.....EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT.....PADUCAH, KY
CLIFTON PANCE.....CHARLESVILLE, TENN.
my6 dcod3m

GARDEN ROLLERS
FOR SALE BY
SNEAD & CO.,
Market, bet. 8th and 9th Sts.,
ap8 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
se24 dly NEW YORK.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Chapter Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M. will meet this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock.
By order of W. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Grave Hill Cemetery.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, May 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M.
my26 d3d R. A. BROWNELL, Sec'y.

Decoration of Graves.

THERE will be a preliminary meeting of ladies who have relatives and friends interred in the Cave Hill Cemetery, at the residence of Mrs. J. F. HUBER, on Broadway, between Second and Third, on Thursday afternoon, May 27th, at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements for the decoration of graves on Friday, May 28th.

The following are the orders for the day:

PROGRAMME.

1st—The decoration to take place on SATURDAY, May 29, the hour of assembly to be 1 P. M., the procession to move promptly at half past 1 P. M., the column to rest on Fifth and Jefferson streets.

2d—Order of procession:
1—Band of music.
2—Marshals.
3—Secretary and other organizations.
4—Citizens on foot.
5—Orator of day and chaplains in carriage.
6—Officers of day.
7—Citizens in carriages.

3d—Order of exercises at the grounds:
1—Music.
2—Prayer.
3—Music.
4—Oration in German.
5—Music.
6—Oration in English.
7—Music.
8—Oration in German.
9—Music.
10—Prayer.
11—Benediction.
12—Dismission.

By order of the Committee.
my26 d3 J. F. HUBER, Chairman.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER ROAD.—Pursuant to the charter of the Louisville and Salt River Road Company, a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, May 31, 1869, at the office of the Kentucky and Louisville Mining Company, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, for the purpose of electing a president and five directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting.

By order of the President.
ROBERT N. MILLER,
my25 d3t Pres't Louisville & S. R. R. Co.

TO THE AGENTS
OF THE
Life Association of America,
Department of Kentucky.

THE special attention of the Agents of the Life Association of America within the Department of Kentucky is called to the subjoined letter of JOHN J. ROE, Esq., President, and they will be expected to carry out specifically the directions therein given.

ISAAC EVERETT,
State Manager.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 20, 18 9.

ISAAC EVERETT, Esq., Manager Kentucky Department Life Association of America, Louisville, Ky.:

D. A. January, Esq., one of the corporators and trustees of this Association, has this morning tendered for sale by me a number of Cancelled Life policies of this Company, signing his name as agent. While he directs me to offer them to the highest bidder, I have no doubt that he intends that they shall be sold to the agents of this Association, and I therefore write you to say that I desire you to purchase for the Kentucky agents such of these policies as you may deem desirable, and to bid for them to the extent of the face of the policies.

Mr. January is President of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is still a formidable rival of the Association in the West and South, and therefore deems it inconsistent with his duty to the Company to hold the position of trustee in the Association.

Please inform all your agents at once of the cessation of Mr. January—have his name erased on all blanks, circulars, &c., and in case of a renewal of application, ask each other agent you may deem desirable to purchase the lapsing policy in question, and the last.

With the officers of the Association it is a matter of regret that Mr. January's good heart has to the best of his ability, striven to aid us in this section of the West and Southern enterprises, should have kept him from making some investments in the stock of the Company.

It is for him to bring the desires of the managers of the Association to the many means for the advancement of the business—he has acted to a great extent contrary to their instructions. Such a course is hereby respectfully requested.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN J. ROE.

New Features—Great Improvements.

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
AT MONTGOMERY ALA.
A Great Advertising Medium!
THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.
The MAIL has the Largest Circulation of any Paper in Alabama!

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Is one of the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Papers in the South; and affords a rare and valuable medium for Advertising.

THE DAILY and WEEKLY MAIL are printed on the NEW ROOKWOOD type of the cleanest kind and latest style.

The following

LOW RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

will show for themselves, and we shall pass no price which would be unjust to force clubs: All send in their names at once.

DAILY MAIL.		WEEKLY MAIL.	
1 copy 1 year	$10 00	1 copy 1 year	$2 00
1 copy 6 months	5 00	1 copy 6 months	1 00
1 copy 3 months	2 50	1 copy 3 months	1 00
Sunday Paper,	$2 00	4 copies 1 year	$10 00
5 copies 1 year	40 00	8 copies 1 year	15 00
10 copies 1 year	75 00	13 copies 1 year	20 00
15 copies 1 year	110 00	20 copies 1 year	30 00

All copies received at the above rates, and a copy sent FREE to any person getting up the club, or 10 per cent. commissions allowed.

Address C. H. GIBSON & CO.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Crab Orchard Springs.

ALL those seeking health, comfort, or pleasure, would do well to visit that sanatarium of the South, which is now open for the reception of visitors, for whose comfort and pleasure every effort will be made. Persons in search of health can be assured on the Louisville and Kentucky R. R. with daily trains to and from the former place, with hourly connections at the latter place, and the ride of the mountain air, fragrant with the fresh mineral waters in the West, among which is the

AMERICAN EPSOM,

which is superior to any on this continent, and some of the finest springs of Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate, Iron, manganese and magnesia, Soda springs, lime, nettle, and soda, chloride soda, besides others of less note. Also, the finest bath house of the kind in the South, with silver, bowls, and tubs, and a [illegible] dressing room, and the whole to be completed by the 1st of June. The water will be conducted to the house at a pressure that the Company can promptly comply with.

By order of the President.
THOMPSON PARKS,
Sec'y and Treas. pro tem.
GEORGE MCLOUD,
THOS. J. GLENN, Chief Engineer. my26 d1m1m

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, TENN. & PACIFIC R. R.,
Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for clearing, grading, masonry, timbering, bridging, crossties and fencing on the first 30 miles of road, commencing at or near Nashville to Lebanon, Tenn., about 30 miles, and will be opened on Monday, the 24th day of May next at noon.

Profiles, plans, and approximate estimates of quantities of the work to be performed will be ready for inspection at the office by the 20th day of May next.

Specifications will be required for each section, and the proposals for each recall on will be candidates.

The balance of the work on the road, extending over 40 miles beyond Lebanon, will be ready for letting from time to time, as fast as the line is located and preparations for letting.

By order of the President T. & P. R. R. Co.
my24 d6d R. F. FAUGHT, Chief Engineer.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Deposit Bank in Frankfort, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June next, for the construction of the Kentucky River Improvements, commencing at the mouth of Dix river, and terminating at the mouth of Elkhorn creek, a distance of about 70 miles.

Proposals may be in detail or in the aggregate, and must be indorsed as above. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the propositions.

Plans of the work will be ready for inspection on May 3, 1869, both in Frankfort and at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Lawrenceburg. The work is to be completed by the 1st of December, 1871.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. HODMAN,
F. SWEENEY,
Committee.
ap8 d1d

VIOLIN,
Guitar and Banjo Strings,

THE best assortment in the city, wholesale and retail, by

WILL S. HAYS,
NO. 110 FOURTH STREET.
my27 deodtf

KENTUCKY VINEGAR COMPANY.
J. ALLAN MILLER, Proprietor.

☞ Factory on Doane street. Entrance on Fourth street, corner of Kentucky and Doane streets.

THIS Company, having been reorganized, will continue to manufacture and sell Pure Cider, Apple, and Wine Vinegar, as heretofore.

The proprietor hopes by a constant attention to the business to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to the former manufacturer.

ALLAN MILLER, Proprietor.
my26 d6 Address Chief Engineer.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON R. R. Co., Mayslick, Ky., May 24, 1869.

OWING to the failure of the Company to let the work at any earlier day, the time for receiving proposals for the construction of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad from Maysville to Paris, and from Paris to Mayslick, has been extended to the 1st day of June next, at which time proposals will be received for the grading, masonry, and bridging of the entire road, and for the iron and laying the track on the first section of the road, extending from Maysville to Mayslick, a distance of about 12 miles.

Plans, profiles, and approximate estimates of quantities of the work to be performed will be ready for inspection at the office by the 25th day of May next.

Specifications will be required for each section, and the proposals for each recall on will be candidates.

The balance of the work on the road, extending over 30 miles beyond Paris, will be ready for letting from time to time, as fast as the line is located and preparations for letting.

By order of the President.
my26 d6d R. F. FAUGHT, Chief Engineer.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Deposit Bank in Frankfort, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June next, to the terms whereof or bid said county will advertise $70,000 of its capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

my26 d1m

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 17, 1869.

THE interest on the mortgage bonds of the Louisville Bridge Company, due 1st June and payable at Bank of America, in New York, will be paid on presentation at my office on and after that date.

my18 d10d JOHN G. HEIGHTER, Sec.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

WE have now on hand a very large stock of the best Pittsburg and Cannel Coal, which we will sell at low rates for cash. Orders left at the office or at our Grocery and Commission House will be promptly filled. Coal delivered to any part of the city.

KENNEDY & IRVIN.
my14 d1m Nos. 1 and 3 Third street.

Wool.

WE will pay the highest market price for Wool and furnish sacks if required.

GEO. G. WIGGINTON & CO.,
my12d1m Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Summer Resort.

THE famous watering place, Grayson Springs, Grayson county, Ky., will be open for the season of 1869 on the 1st day of June. Every effort is making for the benefit of the visitors. The house has been refitted and refurnished throughout, and will be found a first-class hotel in every respect. Bowling alley and billiard and bowling saloons are in thorough order. Everything that will contribute to the comfort of visitors will be provided. Their visiting cards will be duly honored. Hack will be in attendance at all times. A full corps of waiters will be employed. The proprietor hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

my14 d1m W. S. VANMETER & CO.

Notice.

THE assessment books for 1869 are now ready for examination. Any one who will call at the Assessor's office within thirty days can examine their lists and make complaints, if any, in writing, to the undersigned constables:

WM. F. BUSER, Dem. B. A.
JAMES L. CRAIG, Dem. B. A.
HENRY COLLINS, City Treasurer.
ROBT. TYLER, City Auditor.
A. W. L. HARRIS, City Assessor.
mh d30

Wool! Wool!!

WE are paying the market price for all kinds of wool, washed or unwashed.

R. G. WIGGINTON & CO.
my4 d1m

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing the Pneumatic Gas, which is in large use in public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State, for lighting large works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly answered by the company. OFFICE, No. 200 Main st., Louisville, Ky. ja6 dawly

Proclamation.

THE following resolution, which passed the General Council of April 26, has been approved by the Mayor, and transmitted to the Board of Police Commissioners:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to close all groceries after the hour of 10 o'clock, all citizens owning dogs are hereby notified to keep them on their premises after that date.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 14th day April, 1869.
PHIL. TOMPPERT, Mayor.
The foregoing enactment will be strictly enforced.
JOHN B. SHIVELY,
BENJ. WOOD,
Police Commissioners.
ap26 d3f

Cypress Shingles.

200,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES on hand and for sale to trade, at low figures, by
S. E. SHEPARD & CO., 37 Third st.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
200 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
9,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 bags Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for delivery to-morrow.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
my28 d1f 34 Fourth street.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in bond, for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 d3f Bet. Second and Third.

R. H. CRUMP,
Real Estate and General Land Agent,
Office No. 17 Main, bet. First and Second.

HAS farms for rent and sale or exchange for cash. Also, has vacant lots, houses and lots, for rent, sale, or exchange. my23 d3

New and Wonderful.

The Mexican Beer-bearing Strawberry

IS recommended by highly respectable parties as being all that is claimed for it, viz: hardy, productive, of delicious quality, and ready for sale by ever-bearing. Judge Clinton, Professor Brooks, Dr. Bayles, and others have examined the plants and pronounced the plant to be an entirely new species, especially different from all others. Know strawberries. The plant throws out new tubers and new runners, and will fruit all the season. Price $1 per dozen. It can be planted at any time from April to November. The plants can be tested by every one this season, and they will find at once they have a really new and wonderful acquisition. Proof of these statements, and a limited quantity of plants at $3 per dozen, can be had on application to

BONDURANT & TODD, SEEDSMEN,
No. 105 Main street, bet. Third and Fourth,
my19 d1f Louisville, Ky.

JUST RECEIVED!

A very large assortment of ladies'

Dress & Mantilla Trimmings

Fringes, Gimps, Galloons, Cords Tassels and Buttons,

Of every description, which I can offer at the lowest rates.

Also a large assortment of

Regalia Trimmings.

MAD. D. RUHL,
115 Fourth Street.

Russell & Co.'s Threshing Machines
AND
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER
IMPROVED FOR 1869.

JOHN DUFFY & CO
Are the Agents for Kentucky.

BERMUDA SWEET POTATO PLANTS and other variation in quantities to suit purchasers. We have also a choice stock of Millet and Hungarian Grass Seed in store at lowest market price.

JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
Seed Merchants, 121 Main st., opp. National Hotel,
my15 d6t Louisville, Ky.

H. C. HARDY & SON
Bankers & Brokers
NO. 4 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

H. C. HARDY, } Members N. Y. Stock, Governments and
FREDERICK HARDY, } Gold Exchanges.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Sterling Exchange bought and sold on commission.

Special information Halls furnished to order.

REFERENCES—Geo. S. Allison, Esq., Cashier Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky. my14 d1m

CAUTION!
TO THE TRADE
AND TO CONSUMERS OF
J. & F. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD THREAD!

A COUNTERFEIT or rough fac simile of their A trade-mark upon the wrappers of thread is in circulation and is offered to the trade and purchasers with the genuine. The black and gold labels upon the spools are larger than the genuine. The white labels bearing the name of "Andrew Coats, General Agent for the United States" are sparingly put on by hand.

The genuine article, having been smuggled into the U. S., it also liable to seizure by the customs.

All dealing in Thread with these Forged Labels will be prosecuted by J. & P. Coats.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. Coats.
my11 d1m

NEW CAVE HILL MARBLE WORKS.

DELAY, CARDONI, of the late firm of Gray & Co., of this city, has removed his marble establishment to the corner of Broadway and Bardstown road, near Cave Hill cemetery, where he will be pleased to receive the calls of his old customers and the public generally. He will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of monumental work, which he will be pleased to show to all who may favor him with a call. All kinds of drawings made to suit the tastes of customers. All orders promptly executed, and in the best style of workmanship. my11 d6t

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, May 28, 1869, for the grading, macadamizing, and guttering of Eighth street, from Broadway to Kentucky street, and for the grading of Kentucky street, from the east section and the town of Greenville, in Muhlenberg county, Ky. The work can be reached by steamboat from the Ohio river, to South Carrollton and Green River, or by railroad to Rockport, Ohio county, and from thence by steamboat to Rockport. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the Company's office in Elizabethtown on and after May 1, 1869.

Ch

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT [illegible] HILLMAN & CO., Agents.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady [illegible]

WANTED—TO HIRE—COOK AND LAUNDRESS [illegible]

WANTED—PAINTERS—[illegible]

WANTED—TEACHER—[illegible]

WANTED—Any party having a business to sell [illegible] Courier-Journal.

WANTED—HANDS—[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month [illegible] COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the American Knitting Machine [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 A DAY—[illegible] Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LOT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] COTTAGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—TENEMENTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—BELLA VISTA—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Fifty (50) oil casks of various sizes [illegible]

FOR SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] SMALL CYLINDER PRESS [illegible] ANZEIGER OFFICE.

FOR SALE—STORE AND RESIDENCE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of [illegible] W. ANDERSON.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

Louisville, May 27, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Rob't H. Allen, plaintiff, vs. Valentine Wetzell, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 4,461.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Jefferson county, Ky., on MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869, [illegible]

Louisville, May 21, 1869.

Sale of Brewery in Bankruptcy.

A [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

John S. Baxter, plaintiff, vs. Selby Harney and Phil. Tompert, Jr. [illegible]

Louisville, May 20, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

F. Skinner & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Zoeller & Bro., defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 4,482.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869, [illegible]

Louisville, May 21, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

R. Sargent, Executrix, Plaintiff, vs. Wm. Richardson and G. H. Rice, Defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court—Execution No. 4,482.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869, [illegible]

Louisville, May 21, 1869.

Sheriff's Sale.

Second National Bank & J. C. Moore & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Crescent Foundry Co. and Novelty Works, defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court—Executions Nos. 4,466 and 4,475.

WE will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., [illegible]

Louisville, May 19, 1869.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—Our branch store No. [illegible] Fourth street, between Jefferson and Market [illegible] CHAS. SUSS, 78 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—In a pleasant neighborhood, front room, for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE—A large three-story brick house on the south side of [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE—A very desirable store [illegible] HEWATT, HARDY & CO., 119 and 121 West Main street.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick residence, nearly new, on the south side of Broadway, between Clay and Shelby [illegible]

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY [illegible] near Beard's Station, on the L. and F. R. R. [illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 40 West Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A small, modern-style dwelling, in good repair—No. 121 Madison street, between Preston and Floyd. McDOWELL & WALLACE, southwest corner Fourth and Green sts.

FOR RENT—FOUR BOARDING-HOUSES—[illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, or to S. S. HILL, at the Northern Bank.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth streets [illegible] E. FULLER, No. 253 Eighth street.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 50 acres, twelve miles below Frankfort on the Kentucky river, half a mile from Polsgrove's Landing. [illegible] S. F. SMITH, No. 98 Market st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRAME DWELLING—with two acres of ground, situated at Nolin Station, Hardin county, Ky. [illegible] JOHN J. SWAN, at the Station.

FOR SALE—FLOUR MILL—3-story brick; [illegible] Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—To a physician who wishes to locate in one of the most eligible [illegible]

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE—A desirable country store [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—BLANK BOOKS, ALASKA PAPETERIES, DENNISON'S TAGS, [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY NEWSPAPER—Located in a very rich section of this State. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ODEON HALL—A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS—[illegible] Bowling Green, Ky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE RIVERS' SHAFT COAL CO.'S [illegible] JOHN F. RICHARDS, Box 14, Caseyville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands near the city; also, houses, cottages, and vacant lots. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—A FARM—[illegible] J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station.

LOST.

LOST—BRACELET—$5 REWARD—On Sunday, [illegible] Cave Hill Cemetery, a gold bracelet with the inscription of "Rosalie" [illegible]

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 422—For 10 shares Louisville Gas Company Stock [illegible]

LOST—CHART OR MAP OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE—[illegible] HENRY E. TUNSTALL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—Yesterday, a heavy set, party away-backed horse. [illegible] ELIJAH OSBORNE, corner of Gray and Preston, or at the toll-gate, Workhouse road.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—On Monday night, May 24, 1869, one sorrel mare, 7 years old [illegible] S. LEWIS, 9 miles from the city on the Bardstown pike.

STOLEN—MARE—Was stolen from my stable, three miles east of Shelbyville, on Sunday night [illegible] C. SANDERS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Desirable front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen at 161 Seventh st.

BOARDING—Two good rooms and parlor for rent, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Hot and cold water baths. Inquire at this office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front-room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 160 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets.

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Sixteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, shall be graded and paved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Thirteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirteenth street, between Magazine street and Broadway, shall be graded and paved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved September [illegible] "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Seventh street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the east side of Seventh street, between Broadway and York streets, shall be graded, paved and furnished with metal gutters, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Walnut street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut street, between Eighteenth street and Nineteenth street, shall be graded, paved, and furnished with metal gutters, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Sixteenth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the [illegible] side of Sixteenth street, between Jefferson street and Market street, shall be regraded, recurbed, and repaved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

MARSHAL SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] against [illegible] Billing; [illegible] In Chancery, No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

John B. Norman against Isabella Norman & others. In Chancery, No. 21,532.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, a certain lot or parcel of ground with the appurtenances belonging thereto, described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth, [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

S. G. Van Seggern against Frantz Koster. In Chancery, No. 21,311.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the leasehold estate mentioned in the pleadings, and described thus: A certain lot situated in Louisville, Ky., beginning on the northwest corner of Shelby and Kentucky streets [illegible] said lot leased to Augustus by Levi Tyler's executor, by lease of the 11th of April, 1862, for the term of twenty years [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. G. Stein against M. & I. Grauman, &c. In Chancery, No. 20,378.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

John H. Ostrander against Theodore Ostrander. In Chancery, No. 22,144.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

R. R. Eddy against G. W. Felker and wife. In Chancery, No. 21,909.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

G. B. P. Johnson against John Dalton's Heirs. In Chancery, No. 20,813.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned.

A certain lot or parcel of ground in that part of Louisville called "Pleasant Place," [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

D. P. Stark against H. F. Johnson. In Chancery, No. 22,589.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A certain lot or parcel of land on Magazine street, beginning at a point 126 feet eastwardly of Tenth street; thence with Magazine street eastwardly 20 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Tenth street 183 feet to an alley 20 feet wide; thence with said alley 20 feet westwardly; thence northwardly to the beginning, being the same property conveyed by A. Duberg and wife to H. F. Johnson.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

R. G. Hays against J. H. Rodgers, &c. In Chancery, No. 21,966.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following described property, to-wit: [illegible] John Rodgers by Lewis Wage and wife by deed recorded in deed book No. 129, page 173, in the Jefferson County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

B. Hellstick against F. Hoff, &c. In Chancery, No. 22,178.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary, to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

The east half of lot No. 64, and the west half of lot No. 63, with the appurtenances thereto, and being in Southgate's and Moore's subdivision of the city of Louisville, having a front on the south side of Southgate street of 50 feet, and extending back same width 150 feet to a 15-feet alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. C. Hunter, Executor, against Silas S. Foote. In Chancery, No. 22,455.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: A house and lot on the west side of Second street, between Green and Walnut streets, commencing 112 feet from Walnut street; running thence north 25 feet with Second street, and running same width back to parallel lines 180 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

No. 233 Main street.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Traveling Bags, &c.; 100 Dozen Assorted Hose and Half Hose.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell [illegible]
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Elegant Parlor Suites, Walnut Set in Green [illegible] Marble Top Tables, [illegible] Cook Stoves and [illegible]

AT AUCTION

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms.
C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY W. E. PASSMORE & CO.

AT salesrooms, No. 137 West Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Boots and Shoes, Hats, [illegible] Crockery, Britannia, Plated, and Glass Ware.

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. F. WHALEY & CO.

The International Billiard Rooms, Lease, Furniture, Fixtures, and 9 Tables,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29, 1869, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, situated on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, we will sell [illegible] furniture, fixtures, and 9 billiard tables, all complete and in good order. The house has been doing a No. 1 business, and is to be sold on account of the owner engaging in other business. [illegible] Western country.

S. F. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers,
60 Market street, between Third & Fourth.

Handsome Building Sites

on

College and Breckinridge Streets

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES

Monday, May 31, '69,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

SPLENDID LOT, [illegible] to a 20-foot alley, north side Breckinridge street, between First and Second.

165x200 to a 20-foot alley north side Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston.

[illegible] to an alley on College street, between Floyd and Preston.

There is no finer property either for building purposes or speculation to be found anywhere. Buyers should not fail to make a personal examination. It will be sold subdivided if desired.

Terms day of sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large, Well-located, and Valuable Fourth-street Building Lot

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 31, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell that desirable and well-located building lot situated on Fourth street, east side, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, [illegible] Terms very liberal and made known on day of sale.

R. B. WILSON, Agent.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. F. WHALEY & CO.

United States Brewery at Louisville, Ky., at Auction.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell at public auction [illegible] one of the oldest and best arranged breweries in the western country [illegible] will be sold at auction on the above named day to the highest and best bidder.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Louisville, Ky., or CHARLES W. DORSEY, O'Bannon's post office, Jefferson county, Kentucky.

S. F. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Valuable Main-street Property

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 2, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a valuable and well-located building lot on the south side of Main street, between First and Brook streets, 30 feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot alley.

[illegible] above the new Galt House, and offers a rare chance for an investment.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

HENNING & SPEED, Agents.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning taxes.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Assessor of Taxes for said city is directed to assess at its fair cash value [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved, May 17, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Fifth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the eastside of Fifth street, between Tenth or Oak street and the second alley south of Breckinridge, shall be graded and paved and furnished with metal gutters, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 24th day of May, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Walnut street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the north side of Walnut street, between Tenth street and the alley known as Bower street, or such portions as the City Engineer may direct, shall be regraded, repaved, and furnished with metal gutters in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 22d day of September, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning cost of improving streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and making wells, cisterns, and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved May 24, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of D. SPALDING & SONS, bankrupts. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, on the 5th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes provided for in the 27th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. J. H. WARD, Register. R. J. MOSBY, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. W. HOBSON. Petition for final discharge filed May 18, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of J. W. Hobson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Comer street, Bowling Green, Ky., on the 3d day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of the creditors provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me at same place and hour, on the 3d day of June, 1869. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. J. B. ROBERTS, Assignee, Russellville, Ky.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of G. T. TOWNSEND. Petition for final discharge filed May 18, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of G. T. Townsend, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 3d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me at the same place and hour, on the 3d day of June, 1869. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. J. B. ROBERTS, Assignee, Russellville, Ky.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 25th day of April, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MILLS QUISENBERRY, in the county of Madison, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. T. TAYLOR, Assignee.

Spring Trade, 1869

NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of Spring Dry Goods and Notions, which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Opera in New York.

Grau will stake his success during his coming season at the French Theater on "Chilperic," an opera which has had a great run in Paris. Both words and music are by Herve; and the libretto contains an extremely silly preface signed by Herve's name, but obviously from somebody else's pen. In its weakness it is worthy of Paris. "Chilperic" does not strike us as having a very attractive plot. The music, however, is said to be really superior.

II.

Infanticide.

The religious conventions do well to discuss the subject of ante-natal infanticide. It needs to be discussed. The blackness and depth of that sin can only be impressed upon the minds of those who commit it by the most explicit denunciation and the most solemn protest. It is a sin as huge as any that affect the people, and its deadly effects are wide-spread and numerous. It not only kills bodies but souls. It is accompanied by other heinous offences against God and man from which rarely evils almost innumerable. There will be "no health in us" while this terrible phase of murder is suffered to prevail.

III.

Organ Grinders.

The Italian government has, after a long time for consideration, concluded to suppress the exportation of little boys to grind hand-organs and scrape fiddles in foreign countries. The system by which these wretched little waifs were carried from one place to another, half-famished, beaten, and exposed to the vilest and most ruinous of influences, was productive of as much evil to its victims as the African slave trade, and ought to have engaged the attention of so-called white philanthropists years ago. We fear, unless a more general interest is excited in the matter, the prohibitory laws of the Italian government will be largely evaded.

IV.

Napoleon III. as an Engineer.

The Emperor Napoleon in his early days was an enthusiastic student of engineering science and an engineer of no mean acquirements, and since his elevation to the throne has shown himself constantly the friend, patron and promoter of all ingenious inventions, and especially of all enterprises embodying the science of construction in public ways and works of all kinds. It is no mere empty compliment, then, that has been offered him by the London Institution of Civil Engineers in electing him an honorary member of that body; and the cordial reception which the Emperor gave the committee who bore to him official information of it, meant, doubtless, more of genuine pleasure and cordiality than could be found in most international forms of courtesy.

V.

Victoria.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and sixth sovereign of the House of Hanover, entered her fiftieth year Monday, having been born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838, and has therefore occupied the throne for nearly thirty-one years. No other living monarch enjoys such universal respect as this estimable woman, and none have taught their subjects to feel so deeply how compatible the principles of a constitutional government are with the prerogatives of a crown. Her reign has been characterized by events of great importance, through all of which her chief aim seems to have been to satisfy, as far as it was in her power to do so, the best wishes and interests of her people. Such a sovereign must ever be regarded alike by republicans and monarchists as a blessing to mankind.

VI.

A New Printing Telegraph Apparatus.

During the present month a printing telegraph instrument of novel construction has been introduced upon the lines of Law's reporting telegraph, in New York, for the purpose of simultaneously printing the transactions of the stock and gold exchanges in the private business offices of the patrons of the line. The leading peculiarity of this new instrument consists in the arrangement of the type wheel, which may be made to revolve in either direction at the pleasure of the transmitting operator. In passing from one character to another it is never necessary to make at the utmost more than a half revolution of the type wheel. This feature is of great value in transmitting numerals, and vastly facilitates the work of quoting the transactions of the exchanges. Another point of interest in this invention is the "unison stop," by which all the instruments in circuit may be instantly set at a given letter by the transmitting operator, in case of any disarrangement of the wires, or other accident tending to throw any instrument out of correspondence with the rest. By a simple and effective arrangement this result is attained without the use of an additional wire. These instruments are worked entirely by the main line current, no local or maintaining power being employed. They are handsomely mounted in glass cases, and form an ornamental appendage to a business office.

VII.

Creole Girls.

The mind and heart of a young Creole girl, tenderly nurtured, are like a virgin page of paper on which no impressions have yet been made—innocent of evil thoughts or deeds, and unhackneyed by premature experiences. The will of the parents has ever been the child's law; and that pernicious make-believe love-making, styled "flirtation"—in which young America indulges freely on entering her teens—the Creole girl would shrink from as immodest and shameful. The Creole girl is taken early into society, but always under her mother's wing and strict supervision; and her shrinking modesty and timidity of manner surprise the American or Englishman, accustomed to the frank fearlessness of his fair young compatriots. Until marriage, mademoiselle is as shy as a partridge, and never ventures long from the protecting wing of her chaperon, from whom her partner takes her for the dance, and to whom he promptly returns her when the quadrille is over; for unmarried girls do not often waltz. Her conversation is carried on with blushing cheeks and downcast eyes; and no promenading the rooms after the dance—where whispered nothings are exchanged, or soft glances shot at you by the fair Parthian hanging on your arm—is permitted by Creole etiquette. The young girl would "compromise" herself who tried these. As for riding or walking alone with a man, married or unmarried, unless a very old one, the Creole girl would just as soon dream of letting him kiss her, and, in fact, would consider the one as improper as the other. And, oh, my fair young countrywomen! who, in your fearless freedom, under our widely-different system, open your eyes in wonder at the "prudery" of your Creole sisters, and enjoy the privileges which they deny themselves in this regard—reflect a little on the matter, and you will find that their plan is the wiser of the two, giving a woman a longer reign and a stronger influence, both in society and by the home hearth, the two spheres in which she shines the most.

VIII.

American Society.

When Prince Napoleon returned to Paris after his visit to America during Mr. Lincoln's administration, some one asked him what he thought of American society. "American society!" responded Plon-Plon, shrugging his shoulders; "I did not see any; I only saw boys and girls at dancing parties." Prince Napoleon's caustic criticism embodied the French judgment of our system, in which the boys and girls of the period figure much more largely than the maturer portion of the society, which is driven to cards and the refreshment waiters, when it ventures to show in public. The basis of this difference between the foreign constitution of society and our own is to be found in the difference of the domestic or family life in the two countries, and in the fact that, where the social life of the Frenchwoman commences, that of the American woman usually ends—viz., with her marriage. "They manage these things better in France," says Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey;" and his remark is as applicable now as when it was made. The family is to society what the sun is to the green-house; and the maturity of the fruits or flowers produced depends much upon the quantity of light and warmth which can be brought to bear upon the blossom and the bud. "The child is father to the man," and to the woman, too; and the reverence for parents fostered in the French household, and enforced by the laws, which give an authority almost absolute over the children up to a certain age, and which custom continues during the whole lifetime, stamps itself upon their whole social system. Young America, it is to be feared, retains little of that respect or reverence; and, instead of looking up to the maturer man or matron, impatiently pushes them aside and usurps their places, regarding them as too slow to keep up the fast paces in which it rejoices, from fast horses to very fast young men and women, copying the worst models of the worst sets who have gained notoriety abroad, and are considered "bad style" in England and *mauvais ton* in France. The youth of France, male and female, are kept carefully in the background, and seldom seen in society until marriage gives them a position and the independence they never aspire to while under the paternal roof.

The decline of the velocipede has begun. Sales small.

LEXINGTON.

Decoration of Confederate Graves in the Heart of Kentucky.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, May 26, 1869.

Memorial day! What an anniversary replete with endearing and undying associations! What name so dear to the Southern heart! What anniversary is so clustered 'round by hallowed associations at once proud, glorious and sad! Memorial Day, when accumulating years shall have lent their influence to soften such little bitterness of the late internecine strife as many yet remain, and shall have harmonized by common consent the different days, now observed, in various localities, as days set apart to summon from the past the lost and the faded—the spirits and memories of departed heroes—into one national day of commemoration, observed throughout the length and breadth of the South, from the blue-grass hillsides of Kentucky to the flowing plains of Florida, this anniversary of a whole people's love and gratitude will stand marked for the beauty of its observance and the glory of its commemoration unequalled among all the anniversaries of the year. As at Christmas-time people lay aside the drudgery of life for a time to enter fully into the careless merriment of the festal season, unconsciously to themselves welcoming with gladness the anniversary of the dawn of Christianity, so in future years memorial day shall be one set apart, to-morrow and its cares forgotten, and a people shall with willing hands and sad and grateful hearts lay flowers, the rarest, the brightest, and freshest, the most beautiful gift of nature, upon the graves of those who loved home, honor, and country better than life. The 26th day of May—a feast of flowers it might be called—one, for the completeness, beauty, and zeal with which it has been celebrated, long to be remembered.

It has been my pleasure to have seen similar honors paid to a people's dead in other years and other localities, but never have I witnessed similar honors paid to the shadowy army of a departed nation, where so little was omitted, so much good taste displayed, where the evidences of delicate tastes and untiring and pains-taking love so frequent, and altogether an effect so appropriate attained, and this all too, as is always the case, effected by the proud yet timid love of woman, who sacrifices so much and arrogates so little; who by her love perpetuates and makes still more holy the memory of the departed heroes whose remains, guarded by an anxious solicitude, now sleep so peacefully beneath the green sod they died to defend. Too much praise cannot be given to the lady officers of the Monumental Association, and the many others, who assisted them but must be unnamed here but not forgotten, for their efforts and the days of labor they gave to make the day worthy of the great names it commemorated which they certainly succeeded in doing. Their award must be in the conscionsness of satisfaction after duty well done, and the thanks of a community. Many a mother, many a wife, many a child far away in the land of the cypress and palmetto shall breathe a heartfelt prayer for those who wreathed with flowers the unmarked grave of a stranger.

THE OFFERING OF FLOWERS.

On yesterday evening, just as the sombre shades of evening were falling, it chanced to be my good fortune to be at the residence of Dr. J. S. Desha, where, as had been announced, flowers might be sent by those wishing to donate them. Never was such a profusion of beautiful flowers seen before. They were of all kinds and all hues, from the most delicate exotics to the more profuse natives, of every shade, color and variety, representations of the beauty of every clime, rich, fresh, laden with perfume. They came in bouquets, in baskets, in boxes by express from a distance, borne by the armful by children and servants, and as they were received they were as rapidly as possible placed in dozens of large tubs filled with water to preserve them fresh until to-day. The house was filled with them, the green grass of the yard was perfectly hidden by the gifts of Flora heaped over it. This morning but continues the same scene. Carriages from the country poured in from early morning in an endless succession, each bearing its offering of love, until the flowers had accumulated to such an extent that they were sent by the wagonful to the cemetery for want of place to keep them.

THE GRAVES OF THE CONFEDERATES,

who, in the stillness of the hospital, amid the thunder of the battle-field, or in front of the deadly aim of a file of executioners, faced death, for their country, are situated in the western part of the cemetery, on a gently sloping hillside, where the last smile of the setting sun illumines their sleep that knows no waking. Around, above, on every side, all is beauty. Nature has been lavish of her adornments of the locality, and the hand of love has struggled to supply what appeared to have been left unfinished by nature. They are arranged in circles, which sweep around a reserved space of about thirty feet in diameter in the center. Each grave is separated by a narrow intervening space from every other, and each circle is marked by a narrow footpath from the outer circle. Upon the reserved space in the center it is intended to erect a monument in commemoration, as soon as the necessary funds for that purpose have been secured. The graves are one hundred and twenty-six in number, and an accurate register of the name, regiment, State, and date of death of each buried hero is preserved by the association. But one grave is unmarked—the grave of some hero whose name and everything connected with him is unknown. It is worthy of remark that this grave is the object of especial care and attention.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DECORATION

took place at precisely 3 o'clock, in the presence of a vast concourse of people—the greater part being ladies—an assemblage that might be numbered by thousands. So large was the crowd, in fact, drawn together by a desire to witness the ceremonies, that the streets of the city had all day worn a far more than usually busy and crowded appearance. At the hour appointed, the large number of strangers, people residing in the country, and residents of the city, poured in a multitude, until the usual calm and quiet of the "city of the dead" became changed into a scene full of life and animation—until the winding avenues were blocked up and filled with carriages, and the reserved spaces in the western half of the cemetery filled with people.

The order of the decoration was as follows: In the reserved space in the center was erected a stately, towering cross of evergreens, thirteen feet in highth, which, ensign of the Christian's hope, as it is, spread wide its arms of mercy, as it were, over the sleepers beneath. From either extremity of the two arms of the cross an arch springs, reaching above the head piece of the cross. This arch is of evergreens, and produced a beautiful effect. Upon either side of it, in letters of red and white, worked in exquisite natural flowers, are the words: "In Memoriam." Upon the arm of the cross, both sides also in letters of red and white natural flowers, are the words, "Our Dead." At the base of the cross rises a mound of evergreens to the hight of six feet, and from the center of this mound the cross springs. At the intersection of the main and cross arms of the cross is hung a wreath of pure white natural flowers. Then at the head of each of the one hundred and twenty-six graves is erected a cross of evergreens three feet in hight, and at the intersection of the cross and main arms of each is fixed a bouquet of of red and white natural flowers. The entire length of each grave is strewn with red, white and red flowers, typical of the colors of the nation that died. Upon many of the graves, from the arm of the cross at the head to the foot, is stretched a pure white ribbon of satin, bearing some touching reference to the departed, printed in letters of gold, each ribbon thus placed, being entwined at either end with natural flowers and bows of red ribbon. To attempt to describe all the beauties of these decorations and these labors of love would be useless—they are too numerous, and many are so delicate and touching that nothing less than to see them would convey any idea of the delicate beauty of their conception. Upon the grave of the unknown soldier, which was literally buried beneath the mass of flowers strewn over it, is printed in letters of gold, on a ribbon, as already described, the words, "Somebody's Darling Lies Buried Here." Upon that of Walter Ferguson appears in the same manner the brief, but sufficient, epitaph as it were, "Died for Dixie." Upon the grave of the unknown is a heart of pure white flowers, and upon the grave last mentioned an anchor, beautifully wrought, of the same.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE DECORATION

was commenced by Prof. J. Desha Pickett, the accomplished President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who, in a most sincere and eloquent prayer, addressed the Heavenly Father, which was joined in by the vast concourse assembled, who, with heads bowed down and covered only by the expanse of the blue above them, heard in silence the earnest words of the prayer at the end uttering as one a sincere "Amen."

When the prayer was concluded the choir—a quartette that cannot be too highly spoken of for the depth of feeling and artistic culture with which the difficult music was rendered—composed of the brothers Cannon and Mr. Coleman Brown, then sang the following beautiful song—Air, *Yantic*.

> Here we bring a fragrant tribute,
> To the bed where valor sleeps;
> Though they missed a victor's triumph,
> O'er their tomb a nation weeps.
> Honor through all time be rendered—
> To their proud, heroic names;
> Fondly be their memory cherished,
> Bright their never-dying fame.
>
> Glowing in young manhood's beauty,
> Sprang they at their country's call,
> Made before the foeman's legions
> 'Round our homes a living wall.
> By disease's foul breath withered,
> Ere had dawned the battle day,
> On the fevered couch of anguish,
> Thousands passed from earth away.
>
> Thousands, after deeds whose daring,
> With their glory filled the land,
> Fell before the flying foeman
> On the field won by their band.
> Mourning o'er the fruitless struggle,
> Bowed beneath the hand of God—
> *Come we weeping, and yet proudly—*
> *Now to deck this sacred sod.*

When the solemn chant of the choir had died away, Col. John T. Hogan appeared upon the platform, which was erected at the base of a spreading forest tree, and proceeded to deliver the address.

To say that the gallant Colonel was eloquent would be to say nothing. He commenced by referring to the day which these ceremonies were to commemorate—this day, the anniversary of the death of a nation, when those who had upheld its shining banner and those to whom its golden cross was a thing ever to be remembered and loved, without display and actuated by gratitude, gathered around the graves of their loved companions to pay a tribute of respect to their undying glory. As he progressed his hearers became perfectly wrapped up in his sentiments, which, clothed in words of eloquence, gave him the power to draw tears from them when referring to their loved dead, and bring the light of pride to their faces when reference was made to the glorious cause for which they died, at will. I much regret that space will not allow me to give his address entire, for certainly on no similar occasion was ever an address delivered more worthy to be read and admired.

When Col. Hogan had finished, the choir in beautiful cadence, mingled with the soft and plaintive wail, as it were, of the organ, presided over by Dr. Morton, then sang the following beautiful song, entitled our "Nameless Graves," written for this occasion by Mrs. J. D. Pickett, the accomplished wife of Prof. Pickett:

> While their deeds in fragrant flowers,
> Let their graves, one by one—
> 'Neath the quiet hush of Heaven
> Gently, tenderly be sung.
> By the love that crowns all being—
> Glorified eternal spring,
> Gives the hallowed name to Country—
> By its name the Nameless sing.
>
> Tell in tears of solemn anguish—
> All they loved and all they lost—
> All that above their life's becoming—
> What they sought, and suffered most.
> Wreathe the name of Home and Country
> Here upon their humble sod.
> Let the sweet soul of flowers
> Bear the Nameless up to God.
>
> He who fills with life all chaos,
> Wakens spirit with his breath—
> He who marks the falling sparrow,
> Has not forgot their names in death.
> He will know how true their story
> He doth know them as they are,
> No pure deed of love or glory,
> Goes unnoted at His bar.
>
> Drop the veil of misty silence
> Where it should forever fall,
> Let their errors here be mantled—
> Nameless be the faults of all.
> Yield to them the eternal guerdon
> That doth sanctify the free;
> Let the name of *Love* above them
> Tell their immortality.

THE POEM BY HENRY T. STANTON,

of Maysville, by common acknowledgment the rising poet of America, which production will entwine additional laurels about the brow of the young poet, was then read with grand effect, and in a manner to add additional pathos and beauty to the burning words of the author by Col. Hart. Gibson, one of the most finished students of literature of the State. The effect of the reading of the poem was visible upon the assemblage. The author could but have felt it to be one of the proudest moments of his life had he been present to witness the interest with which his production was listened to, and how breathlessly they hung upon every pause to catch full every word and idea:

THE FLOWER-GRAVES.

[Written for the Ladies of Lexington]

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

> From the fields that underlie us, down the flower'd South's incline,
> Where the juices of the battles took a deeper glow than wine;
> Where the early green of summer, winning out the smitten grain,
> Caught from war a sudden crimson, as of later autumn days;
> Where the tangled, trodden grasses, and the fragment blades and shells,
> All the story of the struggle more than eloquently tells;
> From the salients, and the centers, and the points of foemen guard,
> Where the trees and earth with missiles, bearing death, were deeply scarred;
> Where the tempered blade was needed, and the gallest arm to wield,
> For the honor and the glory, and the guidance of the field—
> In the surge and edge of carnage—in the battle's fiercest flow—
> At the front of the conflict—at the colors of the foe—
> There we sought, and there we found them, in the clotted field and fen—
> Found the relics and the shadows of our grand and god-like men.
>
> Meet it is, oh, tender woman, at the graves of such as these,
> With your tribute tears and flowers, thus to come on fallen knees.
> Meet it is, oh, widow—mother—from this sweet, proud May,
> Thus to bear the living garlands through the winter of your way.
> Meet it is, oh, men and brother, here amid the fallen great,
> These to glorify and honor as the noblest of your State.
> In the shadow of a column, bearing upward to the day,
> Yonder carven, marble semblance, of the ever-living Clay.
> Well it is, that they should slumber, who beneath his power tone,
> From the cradle time of being into patriots had grown;
> Who were early taught his lessons and to noble paths inclined,
> By his scorn of crawling spirits and the narrow grooves of mind;
> Who were taught the worth of freedom and the glory of such graves,
> As should come between the shackles and the curse of being slaves.
> Bring your garlands here, oh, sister, for the brother who is free—
> Who to brutal pomp and power never bent a servile knee—
> For the cause in which he struggled, and the hearth and home-lands gone,
> Let his ashes rise in witness at the courts of after-dawn!
> Let his banner bear the record of the impulse in his blade,
> When the red-track down an army told the havoc he had made.
> Such an even-handed justice, as the nations cannot move,
> There will be in that tribunal at the golden bar above.
> Bring the rose and lily hither, and the Maytime's early bloom,
> Let us conquer now with flowers all the legions of the tomb.
> Let the green and living garlands over all the mounds be shed
> As a token that the heroes underlying are not dead—
> Keep them fresh, oh, eyes of beauty, with the moisture of your tears,
> That their souls may haunt the flowers down your summer-way of years;
> Keep them fresh with darling kisses. Let them feel your bosom-sigh
> And the thousand years of glory shall not see the Southrons die.

DOXOLOGY.

When Colonel Gibson had retired the organ led off with the grand old strains of the Doxology, with which almost the entire assemblage mingled their voices, until the arches of Nature's temple, formed by the spreading forest trees, re-echoed and rolled back the melody.

Rev. Mr. Worrell, of the Baptist Church, then appeared, and, with uplifted hands—a fitting termination to such an impressive scene—pronounced over the uncovered assemblage the final benediction.

MORGAN'S GRAVE.

This hasty and imperfect sketch would be altogether incomplete without a notice of the beauties strewn by the hands of love about the graves of the bright particular jewels which must ever beam resplendent in the crown of the hero-history of Kentucky—Morgan, Hanson, and Hamilton. Morgan's last resting-place is situated about one hundred yards directly north of the monument reared to the memory of Henry Clay. Upon the grave was placed a sword festooned with flowers of pure white. At the head was a cross of evergreens and flowers, while the grave itself was obscured entirely from sight by the wreaths of flowers, of all hues, shades, and varieties, heaped upon it. Upon a ribbon entwined about the cross were the words in letters of gold:

> "Tis shrouded now in its sheath again;
> It sleeps the sleep of our noble slain."

By the side of the great leader rest the remains of his youthful brother—his inferior only in years, but his equal in every noble and knightly quality. His resting-place was not neglected, nor was his hero-death forgotten, for his grave was a pyramid of flowers.

HANSON'S GRAVE,

which is situated quite far back, and in the retired part of the city of the dead, was most beautifully decorated, in the same manner in its general appearance as that of Morgan, and during the day hundreds of his old comrades and admirers visited the spot. Upon the grave, nestled among the flowers, was a sword draped with arbor vitae and ivy. Upon a ribbon was, likewise in golden letters, the lines:

> "Ye people, guard his memory—sacred keep
> The garlands green above his hero-grave."

THE GRAVE OF COL. HAMILTON

was similarly adorned, the grave being covered with devices in flowers, wreaths, &c., and numberless bouquets, and among them reposed the sword of arbor vitae and ivy. From the cross streamed a ribbon, with the words:

> "Upon the nation's broken heart
> Her martyred heroes sleep."

THE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION

is an association of noble women who have determined to use every effort—and not to rest in their labors for a moment until their worthy object is fully attained—to mark with a durable monument, in beauty and proportion worthy of its object, the place where so many of their country's defenders lie. The ladies who have taken the matter in hand are earnest and energetic, and although their association has been formed but a few weeks they have already some fifteen hundred dollars in their treasury. It will require to finish the monument about six thousand dollars, in all, and this sum they are anxious and hope to have by the 26th of May, 1870, when it is expected the monument will be erected and dedicated. They appeal to all the old soldiers of the "Lost Cause" in Kentucky, and particularly to those who charged at the side of Morgan and Hanson, to assist them by contributing a small sum each to the good work of rescuing the resting place of their departed comrades from oblivion. A subscription book is open at the banking house of Grinstead & Bradley, in this city, where contributions may be sent by mail. They ask their sister countrywomen of the State to assist them, for it should be a work performed by the entire State, and not left for this immediate community to accomplish.

The lady officers of the Association are as follows, and their names are a sufficient guarantee that the work will be done as rapidly as possible and in the most tasteful manner possible:

President—Mrs. General J. C. Breckinridge.
Vice President—Mrs. John S. Wilson.
Treasurer—Miss Maria V. Hunt.
Secretary—Mrs. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

It may not be improper to here mention the fact, that in some portions of the State this beautiful anniversary is beginning already to be too tamely observed. I am aware that there are many, who, in palliation for this tameness, allege as an excuse the belief that the simple distribution of the flowers is a ceremony more impressive and in better taste than when accompanied by the delivery of an address and the reading of poems. Those who think thus should remember how soon the greatest dead are forgotten, and just so soon as they begin to strip the anniversary of all the attractions calculated to draw together the admirers of the heroic dead, so soon will the anniversary begin to be disregarded. They should take this hint into consideration, and act upon it, if they find it worthy of notice.

The ladies composing the above association appreciate that fact, and have acted accordingly in procuring the magnificent demonstration of to-day, which cost them so many days of labor and so much effort and anxiety. However, they have their reward in the consciousness of a sacred duty done and in the thanks of their admiring countrymen.

Messrs. Hogland and Farley, who prepared the carpenter work, &c., &c., with great labor and expense to themselves, deserve especial thanks, and have them in the grateful [illegible]. Dr. Morton, also, who [illegible] labored with untiring energy in [illegible] the success of their work, and with [illegible], too, must rest assured that his kindness is warmly remembered; and with these scant notes I must close my account of one of the most impressive, grand, and beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed.

STATE POLITICS.

The Senatorial Convention met in Mt. Sterling on Friday, pursuant to call. Col. Geo. W. Conner, having no opposition, was nominated by acclamation. Col. C. [illegible] and election sure.

Clark's River Precinct calls on the Hon. J. M. Bigger to become a candidate to represent McCracken county in the next Legislature of Kentucky. Having full confidence in his skill, ability and fidelity as a wise and prudent legislator, it cordially pledges him its hearty support at the August election.

It is reported that Dr. A. H. Wright, late of the so-called, is, or will be, a candidate to represent Graves county in the next Legislature. [illegible] not belong to that class of men who first feel the public pulse to ascertain how it beats before he takes a position.

D. C. Gannaway, Esq., of Breckinridge county, is strongly urged to become a candidate for the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Breckinridge, Edmonson and Grayson. Mr. G. has had legislative experience, and in 1861 in the Legislature made a most excellent record for himself. He is energetic and able, and would make a most useful member of the body named.

George C. Rogers, a lawyer of high reputation in the upper portion of the Paducah Appellate District, is a candidate for Appellate Judge of that district. Rumor says that Henry Turner and Charles Eves, of Henderson, Judge Bennett, of Smithland, Judge Crossland, of Mayfield, and Judge Bigger, of Paducah, will also be candidates. At least, the friends of these gentlemen are speaking of them in connection with the position.

Sol. Roberts, Esq., of Henry, announces himself as a candidate from that county for the Legislature. The Newcastle Constitutionalist says of him that he is one of the oldest citizens of the county, having been born and raised in the county, and within one half mile of his present residence, in the Lockport neighborhood. Mr. Roberts has many friends who will rejoice at this opportunity to show their appreciation of a man bred and born among them.

The Frankfort Yeoman has heard with much pleasure the names of Hon. G. Pearl and Judge Jackson spoken of as candidates for the House of Representatives from the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle. It says: "Either of these gentlemen would make a most able and efficient Representative, and if the people of those counties consult their own interests and those of the State the one or the other of them will be returned a member. They are men of commanding talents and influence, and no little experience in public affairs."

NOT A TEST.

Negro Testimony—A Warning to Democrats—Foolish Intolerance.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The question of the propriety of admitting negro testimony in the State courts ought not to be made a test of membership in the Democratic party, nor ought any one's opinion upon this question to be the cause of opposition to the nominees of the conventions of that party. This is the universal feeling of those who advocate such admission. But this, we fear, is not the feeling of the opponents of the measure, and here may arise great trouble. The Democratic party cannot afford to ostracise her best men, and those gentlemen who are leading in that movement will repent it. We give them warning that we will not be ostracised, and if the attempt is made it will be resisted at every hazard. We are in accord with the entire Democratic party of the republic, North and South, and will not allow ourselves to be read out of the party in Kentucky. Nor will we be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those who denounce and proscribe us. Has it ever occurred to these gentlemen to catalogue those they desire to expel? Head the list with John C. Breckinridge, write by his name those of Humphrey Marshall, Wm. Preston, George B. Hodge, Martin H. Cofer, John W. Stevenson, by the two younger Breckinridges, and many other Confederates, and then let them count how many of those who fought by the side of these men will stand idly by and see them proscribed! In another list put Bramlette and almost every Federal soldier who is now a Democrat, and count them and their comrades out of the Democratic party. Then exclude Joshua F. Bullitt, late Chief Justice, whose devotion was so signally evidenced by a long exile; the pure Stites, the energetic Beck, who has been the able representative of eleven voiceless States; the accomplished Bullock, such eminent lawyers as F. K. Hunt, S. S. Nicholas, M. C. Johnson, and scores like them; then kick out the Governor and the Speaker of the House; drive off the many younger members of the bar who share these opinions; get rid of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and pray tell us what good has been accomplished! We beg those who, pandering to an unworthy prejudice, contemplate such a crusade, to hesitate and count the cost. We would sincerely deplore such a contest—but they who believe such men can be driven from the advocacy of measures they are convinced are just will themselves be mistaken.

HOPKINS.

IN THE COUNTRY, May 27, 1869.

THE NEW LAW OF EVIDENCE.

A Criminal Testifies in his Own Behalf with Good Results—Two Singular Characters.

[From the Correspondence Buffalo Express.]

LOCKPORT, May 22.

The new law, which allows persons accused of crime to testify as witnesses in their own behalf, which was enacted by the last Legislature, was put in practical operation here on Thursday of last week on the trial of Daniel Mack at the Oyer and Terminer for grand larceny. Mack is an old vagabond of almost three-score and ten, who has lived around Niagara county (existed would perhaps be the better word) since 1814. He was a most forlorn looking object in his rags, and the suit which he will get at Auburn will be the best one he has worn since he can remember. It was claimed by the prosecution that he stole about sixty-five dollars from one Fraser, at a doggery in the classic suburb of Niagara city in the fall of 1867, said Fraser having taken too much beer to admit of his caring for his finances. After evidence tending to prove the fact, Mack was put upon the stand, as a witness for himself, and swore that he did not take the money. The district attorney objected to his competency, claiming that the law was unconstitutional, as the prisoner might be compelled under it to testify against himself. The objection was overruled by the court, Judge Barker presiding, as the law qualifies him as a witness only upon his own request. Although very ably defended by the counsel assigned him by the Court, Mr. John E. Pound, Mack was convicted, and will be handed over to the warden of Auburn Penitentiary for the next two years.

The personal appearance and history of this old Ishmaelite remind me of an extraordinary character known as Phil. Hawkins, who lived all over this county some years ago. Hawkins had been a soldier in the Peninsular War under Wellington, and was capable of more exposure and physical abuse than any live human being in America. He died at last under the hands of a drunken doctor, in the town of Wilson, and on the trial of the indictment of the latter for causing his death by the administration of poison while intoxicated, the defense went into the history of old Phil, *in extenso*, for the purpose of proving that poison could not kill him. It was proved that Hawkins was in the habit of lying in the fence-corners without covering on the coldest winter nights; that he often drank clear spirits of turpentine like water, and that he chewed up and swallowed heavy glass goblets. The jury disagreed and the doctor was never punished.

COMMON SENSE.

The Cotton Crop and the Politicians.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

All our accounts from the South concur in the statement that the spring floods and the cold weather have had an injurious effect upon the cotton plant. In many sections of the country the plantations in the river bottoms have been washed out, and replanting will be required, while on the uplands the cold weather has been very prejudicial and the young plants have assumed a yellow and sickly appearance, which promises ill for the coming crop. Anything which affects the yield of cotton in this country inevitably affects industry and trade in the general results of the year. Cotton is our chief gold-producing staple, and is relied upon to settle a large portion of our foreign balances and to equalize the flow of the precious metals. It therefore enters largely in the field of view of bankers and merchants who watch the progress of our trade and forms one of the great elements of their calculations. Washing rains, heavy floods and a cold spring are by them looked upon as national disasters.

At the present time there is another direful element which selfish considerations and private aims are bringing to bear in a manner injurious to our supply of cotton this year. We allude to the efforts which are being made to delay the elections in some of the cotton States until the time of the year that would throw them into the midst of the cotton-picking season. Such a proceeding cannot but have a most disastrous result. The newly-liberated freedmen take great delight in their new political rights and are always willing to give up their labors for the purpose of taking part in political meetings and political demonstrations, and no season more prejudicial to the general interest than the fall of the year can be selected for these operations. The parties who are urging such delay are mainly disappointed politicians who have not succeeded in obtaining nominations or appointments, and they hope that if the elections can be put off something will turn up to their advantage. They are the Micawbers of the field of politics.

☞ The English law is certainly superior to ours in the manner in which it deals with the embezzlement of money and property. A man named Shipman has just been sent to prison for twelve months by the Commissioner in Bankruptcy, for defrauding a bank of which he was manager. He had a secret partnership with a broker outside, and allowed him to borrow large sums from the bank on insufficient security. The consequence was a loss to the institution of £33,000, which the Commissioner held was owing to Shipman's violation of his duty, and punished him accordingly.

☞ A gentleman in search of lodgings in Paris inquired the price of a room, and was told that it was 600 francs a year. Remarking that it was too high, he crossed the street and found another precisely like the first, which he was told was 800 francs. "How? Two hundred francs more than the other side of the street?" "Ah! but if Monsieur should happen to die in this house he would be buried at Pere La Chaise, while if he should die opposite he would be carried to Mont Parnasse."

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:20 A. M.	No. 7 Memphis & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	No. 8 New Orleans Exp., (Daily.)	9:00 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	No. 11 Lebanon Accom., (Daily.)	1:20 P. M.
7.35 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	No. 9 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sunday.)	9:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
5:00 A. M.	[illegible] (Daily except Sunday.)	6:20 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	No. 4 New York Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	[illegible]	1:15 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	[illegible]	6:00 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7 Night Express, (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday Special [illegible]	6:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
6:00 A. M.	No. 1 Passenger.	10:35 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	No. 3 Passenger.	6:00 P. M.
3:10 P. M.	No. 5 Lagrange Accom., (Daily except Sunday.)	8:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:00 A. M.	No. 2. Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:15 P. M.

Savannah and Charleston railroad stock sold in Charleston on Saturday at $32.63.

The monthly receipts of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad average $150,000.

The New Orleans express yesterday brought fifty through passengers.

Trains on time and business fair, was the report yesterday of the officers of the various railroads centering here.

North Missouri Railroad Sleeping-car stock is selling at 70 cents on the dollar, which is considered a good price.

The receipts of the Iron Mountain railroad for the week ending May 2d amounted to over $17,000.

The train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad due here at 10:20 P. M. Wednesday, was 20 minutes behind time. The delay was occasioned by a hot box.

The silver palace car Magnolia, in charge of Conductor Ford, will leave Jeffersonville at 7:30 A. M. to-day, and go through to New York without change.

Mr. S. K. Johnson, Superintendent of the Georgia railroad, advertises for proposals for furnishing material and for building a round house and boiler shop in the city of Augusta.

Sixteen delegates to the Republican State Convention at Lexington, from this city, left yesterday on the 6 A. M. train on the L. C. and L. railroad.

Half-fare tickets will be issued by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company to persons visiting Frankfort upon the occasion of the interment of the remains of ex-Gov. Morehead.

John D. Schaffer having resigned his position as foreman of the Pacific railroad car shops at St. Louis, the employes formerly under his control have presented him with a handsome sum of money as a token of their esteem.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, Wednesday, passed under control of the Pennsylvania Central. It is transferred on a lease insuring the stockholders 12 per cent. on the capital stock.

The Bainbridge (Ga.) Southern Sun says that last week the hands employed on the Macon and Brunswick railroad struck for higher wages. The contractors remained firm, and after a day or two nearly all the hands returned to work.

A. L. Stone, master mechanic of the [illegible] at Cincinnati, a [illegible] Pendleton, Ohio, by a [illegible]

The result of the election in Lee county, Ala., on Saturday [illegible] county subscriptions to the [illegible] railroad. Scarcely any votes were polled in opposition to the subscription.

The earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad for the month of April were $111,565. For the same month in 1868 the earnings were $[illegible], showing a healthy increase of business on that important thoroughfare.

Important steps have been taken both in Mobile and Selma for connecting the two cities by a direct line of railway, and the action of the [illegible] people of Mobile, of which there is no doubt, with the aid that Selma will give, insures the building of the road within two or three years at farthest.

W. B. Slter, general passenger agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad; W. B. Glass, general traveling agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad; Jno. G. Hill, general traveling agent of the Pacific railroad of Missouri, and Maj. C. P. Nichols, superintendent of the Albany and Boston railroad, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Gill, Superintendent, and Mr. J. R. Gimperling, Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, left yesterday on a special train for the purpose of examining the new Cincinnati branch road. It is expected that the road will be opened to the public on the 15th of June. Mr. Gill will return here to-morrow. Mr. Gimperling has been granted a leave of absence for fifteen days, and will visit Xenia, Ohio, for the purpose of procuring an assistant.

The County Court of Howard county, Mo., has appropriated $1,500 to aid in the survey of the Columbia and Glasgow Railroad, and also ordered township elections to test the sense of the people on the following appropriations: In Boonslick, $30,000, on Tuesday, June 1st; in Franklin township, $25,000, on Wednesday, June 2d; in Moniteau township, $15,000, on Thursday, June 3d. The Court agreed to make application to the Legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 to the above-named road.

The Lexington, Missouri, Caucasian, speaking of the commencement of work on the Lafayette county, on the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, says the people of that section need another road through the southern and southwestern part of the county. The Chillicothe and Pleasant Hill branch of the Hannibal and St. Joe Road will run through the very region which most needs it. And to get it, it adds, we must press our claims properly in St. Louis next month. The Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company have $3,000,000 which they wish to expend in building branches, "feeders," to their great line. A Legislative Committee was appointed to meet and apportion the amount among the different projected roads. That committee meets in St. Louis on the 15th of next month.

The Bay St. Louis (Miss.) Gazette of May 8th, speaking of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, says: "Every day brings to us encouragement for the success of our road. The papers of New Orleans and Mobile all speak favorably, and everybody interested in the road is [illegible]. The lumber for the bridge to cross the bay is piled up at Henderson Point, and the bridge will be commenced as soon as some land claims, now in court, are settled. With the prospect before us, we can promise our people a pleasant and quick trip to the city before the opening of the next season. From Henderson's Point to Pass Christian, the railroad, we are informed, is nearly graded and ready for the iron. Every one of us is interested in the road, and it has been conducted with the greatest dispatch and business tact, more so than at any other point between New Orleans and Mobile. The large opening through the woods at the Point, through which the iron horse will in a few months speed its rapid way, is in full view of our shore and can be plainly seen for some distance toward Pass Christian. Henry Van Vleck, Esq., chief engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, arrived in the bay in the railroad steamer Prince of Wales, with a full corps of engineers, last Wednesday. Mr. Van Vleck has taken a house near the Brothers' College, and will personally superintend the building of the bridge over the bay."

The Indianapolis Journal of the 29th says: "Among the cases decided by the Supreme Court on yesterday was that of the Adams Express Company vs. Ryland W. Darnell. The appellee, on the 11th of May, 1866, left with the company here a package of $21,000 in Government bonds, to be delivered to him at Waldron. They were never delivered, and suit was brought against the company. They answered in a general denial, and in a second paragraph that Waldron was a small village, where it did not justify them in keeping a safe, as large amounts were seldom received there; that Darnell knew this fact, knew that the money would reach there about noon, which it did do, but he was not at home to receive it. After ascertaining this fact, the money was deposited in the safe of Mr. Raymond, the best one in the village, but that night it was broken open by burglars, and the money stolen. A demurrer to this paragraph was sustained in the Circuit Court of this county, and on this the appeal was taken. The Supreme Court hold that personal delivery was necessary, but that this was impossible on the day the money arrived, on account of the absence of the consignee. The company having done its duty was no longer liable as a common carrier, but only as bailee, for ordinary care and diligence. They decide, therefore, that the demurrer should have been overruled, and also that the court below, in instructing the jury that the next day would be within a reasonable time, was in error. The decision is, therefore, reversed, and a new trial ordered, with instructions to overrule the demurrer. The opinion was delivered by Judge Frazer. Judge Gregory dissents.

The Nashville Banner, of yesterday, publishes the following communication in regard to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad: "In your last issue you state that when the road is completed to Lebanon the company will receive State aid at the rate of $10,000 per mile. This is an under-statement. The road under its original charter receives $10,000 per mile for iron, under what is known as the omnibus bill of 1857-8. It receives an additional amount of $5,000 per mile, and under a special act of the same session it will receive an additional $5,000 per mile so far as the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad and the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad run on a common track. In my opinion the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad and the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad will (as suggested in the letter of Mr. Burns, published in your issue of Sunday last) run on a common track to the junction with the Southwestern railroad, a distance of eighty miles. At the recent meeting the board appointed a committee to report what action is necessary on the part of the company to encourage immigration to that part of the country through which the road will run. The Vice President was directed to appoint agents to solicit private subscriptions. This action is of great importance. The work is now only well begun, and it will require the most systematic work on the road, and the utmost liberality on the part of our citizens to carry the work through to a successful stage. The plans of the work between this point and Lebanon are now completed, and can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Porter Block, who will furnish contractors, wishing to bid for the work, with every information necessary. He will also furnish them with a guide, who will escort them over any portion of the road they may desire to visit."

The New Orleans Times of the 25th says: The injunction asked for to enjoin the sale of the Opelousas Railroad under executory process sued out by Chas. Morgan, was Monday morning refused by Judge Durell, in a decision of length, embracing both the arguments of counsel and the facts of the case. In relation to the injunction, it was decided that it was perfectly competent to issue it under the common law process, and in regard to the effect of the decision a writ of error would lie to the Supreme Court, where a remedy could be had. Upon that branch of the case relating to the mortgage and its effects, the Judge quoted liberally from the several acts under which the Opelousas Railroad Company was incorporated, under the general law of Louisiana of 1852, under the special law of 1853, and the act of 1858. From these laws, which are to be taken together, Judge Durell defined the suit of Charles Morgan to be simply that of a mortgagee seeking to recover property which had been mortgaged. Under the act permitting the mortgage of the road, it which it [illegible] Brashear; had been hypothecated. He (the Court) was grieved to give judgment refusing the prayer. He was astonished at the supineness of the merchants of this great metropolis in standing idly by and witnessing a road sold for a few hundreds of thousands which had cost the state over six millions. The prayer for an injunction was refused. Immediately after the decision was rendered, and almost before the echoes of the last words died out, Judge Campbell, of counsel in behalf of the railway, rose and made application by writ of error for an appeal from the decision, which application will be heard this morning when the court opens. The bond has been fixed in the sum of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and sureties [illegible]

Pike and Sam Smith announced their willingness to sign the [illegible] [illegible] seven hundred thousand dollars [illegible] Charles Morgan is [illegible]

COVINGTON.

[illegible]

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 28.

The High School will picnic at Fourteen-mile spring to-day.

Holmes & Tittle have opened their beautiful ice-cream saloon, and tell the best of palatable delicacies.

A list of the names of persons charged with taking books belonging to the township library will be found in the [illegible] of the [illegible]

The members of St. Anthony's German Catholic church celebrated the festival of Corpus Christi on their church ground yesterday.

The strawberry festival of the Daughters of Rebecca commences in Holmes & Tittle's Hall on Tuesday, June 1st, and will be continued on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Directors of the Southern prison held an informal meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of public importance. Present—F. M. Mereith and R. H. Sackett.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club of Jeffersonville will play a practice game this evening at 5 o'clock, near Springtown. In the evening at 8½ o'clock, the club will meet in the Council Chamber for business.

It is said that the committee on salaries, appointed by Mayor Sparks at the recent meeting of the Council, have had a meeting, but have not agreed on the report to be presented. [illegible] will probably be made at the next meeting of the Council: Mayor, per annum, $500; City Clerk, [illegible]; City Treasurer, [illegible]; City Attorney, [illegible]; City Marshal, [illegible]. Several of the Councilmen are opposed to the above schedule, and there may be some change.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 28.

Some boys belonging to the Loring street school yesterday, killed a dog, which they say was mad.

Miss Huldah Dobson and Miss Annie Lee Davis, the two young ladies who attempted suicide last week, have about recovered from the effects of the morphine which they had taken.

Yesterday afternoon a large crate of crockery fell through the hatchway from the second story in Cowden & Seliger's hardware establishment, and slightly injured Mr. George Dorsey, Esq.

The largest piece of iron ever rolled in the State of Indiana was rolled out at the Ohio Falls Iron Works yesterday. The dimensions are as follows: [illegible] feet long, [illegible] inches wide, three-quarters of an inch thick, and sixty-seven feet long.

A day or two since another young lady in the 9th ward attempted suicide by taking laudanum. She was taking bad proportions, which did not prove sufficient to produce death. A physician was called in who used a stomach pump successfully. We did not learn her name.

The people of New Albany are about to have a rare dramatic treat. The Louisville opera company, under the management of W. M. Holland, will open for a season of four nights at the Masonic Hall on Monday night, continuing with the College Ball and [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. The following ladies and gentlemen comprise the company: W. M. Holland, manager; Mrs. Ella Johns, G. A. Krause, R. G. Wilson, R. Slapp, W. Locke, L. Mettler, J. Calligan, Mrs. D. A. Arredian and Miss Annie Corliss.

Yesterday four Germans, three men and one woman, belonging to the Dunkards, passed through the city, en route to Harrison county. They intend holding a series of meetings on Buck Creek, at the McKim settlement. The Dunkards are a very peculiar religious sect. At their love feast they have a circular table extending around the room, and the men and women are seated. [illegible] number take their seats in the center of the circle and wash each other's feet. At the close of the ceremonies, immediately after the benediction, the men and women kiss each other, in compliance with the injunction of the Apostle to "salute one another with a holy kiss."

On Wednesday night an old lady, seventy-five years of age, was taking a moonlight walk in her garden on Sycamore street, about ten o'clock, and she saw a suspicious looking object in a young willow tree. Upon approaching it she found it to be literally covered with what she thought were chickens. The old lady was delighted at the prospect of capturing the honey made, and proceeded to make an active raid on the swarm of bees which had been flying about. She was stung severely, but the old lady still undaunted went from door to door until she gathered a squad of gentlemen, who, upon approaching the tree with better sight thought that they were brokers and were bought. The party enjoyed the illusion hugely.

The following item of unusual interest is furnished us by an old gentleman who has been a resident of New Albany for more than forty years: On the corner of State and Water streets, in this city, where formerly stood the Phoenix foundry, fifty-three years ago, the Scribner Brothers put up the first steam saw mill that was erected in New Albany. It was a rude structure, and the power would not compare very favorably with that of the present day. The millwright was one Perkman, hailing from Oswego, who evidently had some very crude notions of a steam engine. The cylinder and boilers were procured from Louisville, and the cylinder, instead of being made of one piece, was constructed of two pieces, and the boilers in sections of two pieces each, with flanges attached in order that they might be connected with each other by bolts [illegible] cylinder [illegible] inside [illegible] of wood was placed, and the cavity between it and the sides filled with lead. The cast iron boilers proving a failure, a large wooden one was constructed, some 20 feet in length, [illegible] feet in width, and 10 feet in depth, all closely boxed together. The steam was generated in this, and when everything was in readiness, fire was made in the flues, the flywheel made one revolution, the end of the piston rested on the bottom of the cylinder and there remained; the heat melting the lead in the flue boiler, the water rushed in and extinguished the fire, and thus the first attempt at New Albany to build a steam engine proved a complete failure. The proprietors shortly afterward procured a steam engine from Pittsburg, making a set of mill stones for grinding grain. The enterprise, however, did not prove remunerative, as about that time quite a number of the settlers moved away from the village, and, as a consequence, the demand for building materials was very limited. The grist-mill had not sufficient capacity to supply the demand. Some two years afterward the building was fired by an incendiary and burned to the ground.

THE LION AND THE LAMB.

The Wedding of the Old and New School Assemblies.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 25.]

The reception of the Presbyterian Assemblies last night was a grand affair. It was a cordial and significant meeting of the two branches of that powerful religious body. Apollo Hall, at the appointed hour, was crowded with an array of ministers rarely witnessed at one time. At least six hundred were present, and besides them were very many laymen and ladies.

In the early part of the evening they mingled together in the room, Old and New, laughing and talking as if reunion were an accomplished fact. At 8½ o'clock the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams called the assemblage to order, and delivered an opening address, in which he said that it was difficult to tell who gave the reception and who were received. He would therefore compromise the matter, and have both parties receive each other. [Applause.] One thing was certain, it was a wedding reception, the beginning of a perpetual union. Pleasant and witty speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and the Rev. Dr. Ormistead, of Canada. They all looked upon the occasion as in reality the nuptial ceremonies of the two schools, soon to be ratified by joint act of the Assemblies.

The two Moderators sat side by side and shook hands. Old heads nodded approvingly to New heads, and everybody was satisfied with the sentiments expressed and the good feeling of the company. After singing and further humming of voices throughout the hall, the Presbyterians filed into the refreshment rooms and there forgot their creeds and divisions over oysters, sandwiches, strawberries, cream, coffee and cold water.

CALIFORNIA

Wines and Brandy!

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

M. KELLER,

[illegible] of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards

C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,

No. 27 East Main St.,

Sole Agents for the Atlantic States.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of [illegible] Circular and Gang Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber, [illegible] Laths [illegible] RAILWAY TIES AND STRINGERS, [illegible]

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1869.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 39 1-8.

Mr. Peabody sails for New York on Saturday.

The Gentiles of Utah are seeking to have the [illegible] of that territory resurveyed.

The Cincinnati Gas Company lost 540,[illegible] feet of gas by the explosion on Monday.

The Archduke Louis Victor, youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria, is in New York.

The United States revenue taxes of St. Louis, the First District of Missouri, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, amount to $3,875,159.

The drying-house attached to the bucket factory of Jacob Tanner & Co., St. Louis, was burned on Wednesday night last. Loss $10,000.

The St. Louis income returns for last year show 201 returns, incomes of over $5,000. John G. Roe returns his income at $311,000.

Brownlow publishes a card favoring the election of Senter for Governor of Tennessee. The contest between the Radical factions promises to be very bitter.

A Mrs. Dixon shot and killed her husband at Rockford, Ill., yesterday, while he held her new-born infant in his arms.

E. Rumsey Wing was nominated by the Radical convention at Lexington yesterday for State Treasurer.

The New England strong-minded women are taking measures to organize a National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Miss E. R. Breckett, a young lady of Cincinnati, drowned herself on Wednesday in a cistern. She had been affected with consumption.

Bishop Quintard, in his address to the Diocese of Clarksville, Tenn., yesterday, took strong ground against ritualism.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff to the 19th inst. contain no intelligence concerning the progress of the Cuban insurrection.

Samuel Wright died near Springfield, Ohio, on Wednesday, from a wound received on Tuesday from the discharge of a shot-gun in the hands of a boy who was playing with it.

A party of Americans is being formed in New York for a visit to the Kaffir country and [illegible] the [illegible] of the new diamond mines in South Africa.

Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, has proclaimed quarantine of not less than ten days for all vessels from West Indian, Mexican, Central and South American ports.

There were two races over the Buckeye course yesterday. The three mile dash was won by [illegible] King Tom, and the second race, mile heats, by Cavanaugh's Ontario.

The election for Chancellor of the Nashville district, yesterday, resulted in the choice of [illegible], a moderate Republican. Judge Brien was hardly known in the race.

In the Republican Congressional Convention of the 3d Illinois district yesterday, H. C. Burchard, of Freeport, was nominated on the 8th ballot for election to Congress in place of Mr. Washburne, resigned.

In the prize fight between Kecker and Wm. Carroll, yesterday, in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line, four rounds were fought, favorable to Carroll, when the crowd, friends of Hecker, rushed in the ring and broke up the fight.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution eulogistic of Gov. Burnside, affirming unimpaired confidence in his courage, patriotism, and loyalty.

The grand jury of Bibb county, Ga., have found a true bill against J. C. Swayze, a Radical editor of a Macon paper, for publishing an article intended to incite a conspiracy against the citizens.

The neighboring Dominion having acquired by purchase the territory formerly held by the Hudson Bay Company, is asking the Queen to unite Prince Rupert's Land and the northwest territory under the same government.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a direct line of railway between Portland and Buffalo, as part of the trans-continental railway from San Francisco to Halifax and New Foundland.

Kate Fisher, the actress, was in a New York court on Wednesday on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mrs. Beoins, of Long Island, in having, it is alleged, stolen a watch worth $200. She denied the act, and the case was postponed until Friday.

In the Philadelphia court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Pease read an opinion by Judge Allison, sustaining the twenty-seventh section of the new registry law, which applies to hotels, taverns, and sailors' boarding-houses. The assessors are prohibited from registering any inmates of these establishments.

The most celebrated divorce case ever tried in Indiana is about to be commenced at Fort Wayne. The principals are of the aristocracy. About $80,000 are involved in it. More than seventy-five witnesses are subpoenaed, and developments exceeding the celebrated Stewart case, of Chicago, are promised.

Scott & Munson, the absconding New York grain merchants, have swindled to a larger extent than was at first reported, their total fraudulent transactions amounting to ninety-one thousand dollars. Thos. Selman, Van Chastread, J. W. Mott, and the Guarantee Indemnity Company are represented to be the heaviest sufferers.

The completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal was the principal subject discussed by the New Orleans Convention on Wednesday. George F. Davis, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in favor of an appropriation by Congress to complete the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and that Congress should take the entire control of said canal. The resolution was adopted, with only one dissenting vote. The convention will adjourn to-day. The Louisville delegation will return home on Sunday.

A disgusting case of body snatching has just occurred at Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y. Stephen Burton, a respectable citizen, died on Wednesday last from an overdose of chloroform, and was buried on Friday. It was suspected that his grave had been violated, and the tomb was examined. The body had been dragged out of the coffin and mutilated, and concealed in the woods. Dr. Brous, of Ontario, has been arrested, with two students, and held to answer for the crime.

A stock train arrived at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, from Albany, en route to Providence, loaded with Texas cattle, which were found to be in a horrible condition. Twenty-nine large bovines were found jammed into one car, two of which had apparently been dead some time; two others were down and unable to rise, while others were evidently starving and had apparently been without food or water for several days. The cattle were unloaded, fed, and exercised, and then put into fresh cars and set off on their way.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Kentucky Club.

The organization of this new base-ball club is now complete. The club held their second meeting, for the regular election of officers, at the club house, upon their grounds, at Cedar Hill, last evening.

The names of thirty-six of our best young men are enrolled as members, comprising part of the best playing material in the city for a "crack" club, and some fine games with our local and visiting clubs will be the result. A large number of the best players of the old Louisville, Olympic, and Eureka Clubs, with several fine Eastern players, have also joined, and will add greatly to the new club's strength. The have, in conjunction with the Eagle and Cricket Clubs, engaged the beautiful grounds at Cedar Hill, and will meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week.

The names of the officers elected are as follows: President, Chas. Lewis; Vice President, Thomas Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. H. Sherley; Recording Secretary, James H. Nicholson; Treasurer, Chas. D. Pope.

The club will meet for practice next Monday afternoon. A meeting will also be held to act upon a number of challenges, and a large attendance is enjoined.

The Strawberry Festival.

The weather last night somewhat interfered with the attendance at the Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, at Masonic Temple, but the display of delicacies was magnificent. The hall was most beautifully decorated with evergreens, while the pleasant odor of flowers spread its refreshing and delightful influence everywhere. The tables were very tastefully arranged. The entire management of the affair is admirable. The ladies will set a lunch from 11 to 3 o'clock to-day. In regard to this, nothing more than the announcement is necessary for its success. To-night is the last of the Festival, and though the weather do its worst, the hall will undoubtedly be crowded, and the dispensation of good things immense.

Concert at the East Baptist Church.

The children's concert last night at the East Baptist Church, on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson, was largely attended, and was in all respects a success. Every one present was delighted with the singing by the children, many of them having very fine voices. At the earnest solicitation of many of the congregation it has been determined to repeat the concert to-night. Tickets will be sold at the door. The price of admission is only 25 cents.

Weisiger Hall To-Night.

The exhibition to be given to-night at Weisiger Hall by the pupils of the Kentucky School for the Blind, will be one well worth the attendance of every man and woman in the city of Louisville. Even to those who have witnessed exhibitions of the kind, this entertainment will be pleasing and profitable, and its variety and excellence will please all, and we doubt not, draw a very large house.

The Rink.

Glover Hall was again ablaze with beauty and fashion last night. The music was excellent, and the number of skaters as well as spectators [illegible]. The Rink is now a permanent, and, as it [illegible] the first, a popular place of amusement.

A [illegible].

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the columns of your edition of May 25th, in an article entitled "The Doctors," [illegible] [illegible] a probable subscriber to certain [illegible] and [illegible] published in said article [illegible] Very respectfully,

MAY 27, 1869. [illegible] W. WALLING.

THE CITY.

Our Population.

Louisville, with Shippingport and Portland, had a population of 8,843 in 1827. To-day our enthusiasts claim a population of at least 150,000.

Compromised.

The case against the chief cook of the Louisville Hotel for chastising an impudent waiter, was compromised yesterday, the cook paying the injured darkey $20.

More Burglaries.

The residences of Joshua Garvin, Dr. Rodgers and J. C. Brown, Jefferson street, were entered by burglars some time during night before last, but the rogues secured no booty.

The Headlight.

The Richmond Headlight, the popular and only real steamboat newspaper in the world, has again made its appearance "off Louisville." The editor, Mr. Will L. Visscher, is now in the city.

Personal.

Mrs. Morehead and her son Frank arrived at the Willard Hotel yesterday, having accompanied the remains of their lamented husband and father, Governor Morehead, from Mississippi, on board the steamer Richmond.

Eloped.

The pretty daughter of an Owingsville nabob eloped a few days since with a respectable mechanic of that place. The financial status of the workingman was, we understand, the chief objection which led to the runaway.

Forest Home Academy.

The first annual exhibition of the Erodelphian Society, of Forest Home Academy, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Academy near Hobbs's station. The occasion will be one of much interest, and the arrangements are very elaborate and complete.

Cheap Music.

Mr. Louis Tripp, the agent for this city, has sent us the third number of Harris' Musical Monthly, which is gotten up in good style, well printed, and contains a fine selection of music, which is furnished at about one-twentieth the usual price charged for it in sheets.

Miscegenation at Law.

Yesterday, in Justice Clement's court, Sam. Todd, the negro husband of a white wife, was arraigned on a peace warrant which charged him with abusing her. She had deserted him for another negro, and he had sought to restore her to himself. Sam was released on giving a bond of $200 to keep the peace three months.

Fowl Doings.

Yesterday morning a dead chicken was found suspended above the letter-box at the corner of Market and Fourth streets. Beneath the corpse were written the words: "Postmaster dead—another wanted." It was supposed to be an emblem of some neglect of the parties having to do with the box, and was taken down before ten o'clock.

A Rare Treat.

We have this morning to acknowledge the receipt last night of a rare treat in the way of strawberries, ice cream, and other delicacies, from the strawberry festival at Masonic Temple. Mrs. Speed, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Kean have the warmest thanks of the grateful partakers of the good things. Never were luxuries put up in more tempting shape, and nothing could be more delicious.

Real Estate.

The following sales of real estate have been made recently by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson: House and lot, 30x200 feet, south side of Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, to A. Glasscock, $10,000.

Lot, 60x200 feet, west side of Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge, to John H. Thomas, $6,000.

W. W. Crawford's house and lot, corner Floyd and Broadway, 103x200 feet, to Geo. W. Norton, $40,000, cash.

House and lot on Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth, 30x192 feet, $3,000.

Crab Orchard Springs.

This famous watering-place is now open for the season, and already our citizens are beginning to flock to it. Its convenience, accessibility, delightful surroundings, and health-giving waters will doubtless cause it to be the resort of hundreds during the summer months. Visitors will find that numerous improvements have been made since last season, and that the buildings and grounds are in splendid condition. Col. D. W. Jones, the proprietor, will leave nothing undone to make Crab Orchard the most attractive watering-place in the West this season.

Almost a Fatal Fall.

Late Wednesday evening Mr. Joseph M. Gleeson, with his little son, about eighteen months old, had occasion to go into White & Cochran's store, in the Louisville Hotel building. While in the second story, and as Mr. Gleeson's attention was diverted by some business transaction, the child, in playing around the hatchway, fell through to the first floor, at least thirty feet. The accident caused the greatest consternation among those present, as it seemed almost sure death to the little fellow. But, miraculous enough, he sustained no very severe injuries. Medical aid was at once called in, and in a few hours Master Gleeson was running about as lively as a cricket.

Street Railroad Damage Suit.

Some time ago, Henry Hartsvelt, a little boy living on Preston street, was run over by a street car, and so badly injured that it is believed he will be a cripple for life. His father, Adolph Hartsvelt, through P. A. Geertner and Martin Bijur, attorneys, has brought suit against the City Railway Company, claiming $20,000 damages. The case will be an interesting one, as the "one-man power" of the street cars—the policy of running the cars with one man as driver and conductor—will be brought up. It appears that the accident occurred while the driver was looking back into the car to see if all the passengers had passed up their fare, and thus did not see little Hartsvelt upon the track.

New Lodge of Good Templars.

Golden Gate Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted last evening at Robinson Hall, corner Eighth and Jefferson streets, by Special Deputy J. B. Barnes, acting as G. W. C. T., assisted by Jos. Clement, acting as G. W. Marshal. The following officers were elected and duly installed: Ben. F. Cawthon, W. C. T.; Miss Nora Condrey, W. V. T.; T. D. Price, W. Sec.; John H. Goodey, W. F. Sec.; W. S. Condrey, W. T.; T. T. Baldwin, W. M.; James Kalfus, W. G.; J. C. Robinson, W. S.; A. C. Lee, P. W. C. T.; John M. Farrar, L. Deputy. The regular meeting night was fixed for Friday of each week, the next meeting to be held on Friday night of next week. A cordial invitation is extended to members of all sister lodges to attend.

THE CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

Delegates Appointed at the Meeting on the 22d.

The Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Representative of Jefferson county in the General Assembly, will be held at Jeffersontown to-morrow. The following list of delegates selected on Saturday last has been officially reported to the COURIER-JOURNAL:

TWO MILE HOUSE.

Ed. J. Hikes,	Dr. Mason,
Ed. Brisco,	Amos Seabolt,
Fred. Beatinger,	Henry Deihl,
Phil. Longest,	Jno. Howard.

GILMAN'S PRECINCT.

Harrison Arterburn,	V. Fischer,
O. Rudy,	Robert Herr,
S. S. Hite,	R. S. Veach.

LOWER PONDS PRECINCT.

W. G. Stewart,	W. L. Hardin,
R. H. Stonestreet,	Dr. S. A. Foss,
B. N. Bohannon,	Virgil Nourse.

CROSS ROADS PRECINCT.

B. F. McCawley,	W. A. Wilson,
T. M. Beeler,	T. J. Applegate,
J. W. Martin.	

Alternates.

Stephen Terry,	B. F. Hinch,
T. P. Parrent,	J. A. Terry.

FAIRMOUNT PRECINCT.

Dr. J. H. Woolsley,	John S. Hays,
Dr. A. B. Graves,	J. H. McKeaig,
Thos. H. Thixton.	

Alternates.

A. C. Hays,	F. O. Caruthers,
Moses McKeaig,	R. W. Hawkins,
Thos. Ash.	

MIDDLETOWN.

M. W. O'Bannon,	S. D. Gaar,
A. E. Maddox,	Ben. A. Head,
L. P. Wetherby,	John Wilson,
John S. Urton, Jr.,	Robt. G. Vance,
Allen Blankenbaker,	Jas. J. Hite.

BOSTON (LONG-RUN).

E. Polk Johnson,	Jas. S. Johnson,
Jas. F. Hobbs.	

HARROD'S CREEK.

Ben. Young,	J. S. Bate,
John Harbour,	Clarence Bate,
Hancock Taylor,	J. F. Allison.

SHIVELY'S PRECINCT.

John Swindler,	Andrew Hawes,
George C. Smoot,	M. Q. Walker,
Wm. H. Shively.	

WOOD'S PRECINCT.

Wm. F. Miles,	James Hefler.

BLANKENBAKER'S PRECINCT.

H. D. Blankenbaker,	Geo. P. Doern.

Alternates.

Ormsby Hite,	D. W. Blankenbaker.

SPRING GARDEN.

George M. Praiher,	E. G. Minor,
Richard Phillips,	Jeff. Williams,
Dr. Durrett,	Casper Kramer.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S REMAINS.

Their Arrival Yesterday—The Programme for this Morning.

Governor Morehead's remains arrived at Portland about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the steamer Richmond, accompanied by Mrs. Morehead and one of her sons.

This morning the committee of arrangements appointed by the Mayor will assemble at the Board of Trade rooms at 8½ o'clock, and proceed to Portland in carriages, with a hearse, to receive the remains.

The military organizations of State and United States troops will proceed to Fifteenth and Portland avenue, and wait there for the arrival of the committee, forming in line and afterwards falling in the rear of the carriages of the committee.

At Twelfth street the Mayor and Council and other municipal authorities will meet the procession at 11 A. M., forming in the rear of the military, and followed by the members of the bar and then by the citizens generally.

The procession will move from Twelfth street without delay, up Main to Sixth, and out Sixth to St. Paul's Church, where the remains will lie in state until Sunday morning, when appropriate services will be performed. As far as practicable all citizens of Louisville should turn out to do honor to the memory of a statesman who was so beloved during life. The different benevolent associations of the city are invited to join in the procession.

A number of the members of the Committee of Arrangements will accompany the remains to Frankfort.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The Health Officer's Salary—Contracts for Removing Garbage—Negro Paupers.

Proposed Increase of the Police Appropriation.

The Mayor submitted the resolutions lately adopted by the Board of Health asking that the salary of the Health Officer be continued at $1,500, accompanied by the statements of the committee in regard to the onerous duties of said officer. The matter was referred to the Health Committee.

The contracts for removing the filth and garbage from the city were reported and confirmed. That of the Eastern District was let to George W. Long & Co. for $21,393, to be paid in monthly installments. That of the Western District to M. & E. McCarthy for $21,000 on the same conditions.

A communication was read from the Mayor stating that he had made proper arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late Gov. Morehead, and that carriages would be in waiting at Sixth and Jefferson, at 8 o'clock this morning, to convey members of the Council to Twelfth and Main streets, there to join the procession.

The Mayor submitted a proposition of M. A. Fink, proposing to lay the concrete pavement on Twelfth, between Main and High streets, as a test. It was referred to the Street Committee.

The Mayor, in a communication, again called the attention of the Council to the want of accomodation for negro paupers. A resolution providing for the erection of a frame building on the Alms House grounds for that purpose was adopted.

A communication in regard to a new "plastic slate" roofing was read. The proprietors propose to make a test of it on the city buildings.

A number of claims were allowed.

An ordinance further regulating the duties of the physicians and Sanitary Inspectors of the Eastern and Western districts was adopted. It provides for the institution and maintenance of two additional charity dispensaries, one in each Sanitary district.

The City Railway Company was directed to remove their track on First street, between Main and Market, and have the street put in proper repair.

The consideration of an ordinance for the extension of the Preston street sewer from the bed of Beargrass to the river was postponed till next meeting.

The salary ordinance was then taken up, and the following salaries left unfixed at last meeting were confirmed.

Sanitary Inspectors	$1,200
Secretary Board of Health	900
Receiver of Taxes	4,500

The motion by which the salary of the Health Officer was fixed at $1,200 last meeting was reconsidered. A motion to make it $1,500 was lost. A motion to make it $1,475 was lost. A motion to make it $1,400 was lost, the last three being tie votes—9 to 9. The salary was then finally fixed at $1,200.

A motion to reconsider the action of the Board, fixing the salary of the Street Commissioners, was lost.

The salary ordinance as a whole was then adopted.

A communication, from the chairman of a meeting of citizens, held at the Court-house a few minutes previous, was read, inviting the Mayor and Council to attend a mass meeting of business men, to be held at the Court-house on Wednesday, June 2d. It was accepted.

The appropriation ordinance for the present fiscal year was adopted. It is as follows:

Cleaning and repairing streets Eastern District	$55,000 00
Cleaning and repairing streets Western District	55,000 00
Intersections Eastern District	10,000 00
" Western District	10,000 00
Foot-crossings Eastern District	5,000 00
" Western District	5,000 00
Fire Department	70,000 00
Pumps, wells, &c	6,000 00
Police Commissioners	142,400 00
Jail expenses	5,000 00
City officers and City Court	44,000 00
Hospital	30,000 00
Alms House	18,000 00
Work and Pest Houses	20,000 00
Public printing	7,000 00
Stationery	700 00
Engineer's Department	15,000 00
Incidental expenses	40,000 00
Hospital extension	64,149 27
New Hook and Ladder Company	8,000 00
Board of Health	6,500 00
Total	$617,949 27

That part of the ordinance in regard to Police Commissioners was under discussion at the time of adjournment, the question being one of increasing the appropriation $8,600 over last year.

The Lower Board then adjourned, without agreeing on an adjourning resolution, however, and the two boards will consequently meet again to-night.

The Board of Aldermen refused to approve the course of the Mayor in issuing the notes of the city at 8 per cent. in lieu of warrants.

Mr. Fox was elected Commissioner of Poll Books for the ensuing year.

The appropriation ordinance was adopted, and several other matters of minor importance passed.

EPISODES OF THE REVENUE.

Conspiracies Against the Best Government the World Ever Saw.

The United States Courts have a queer set of people to deal with, generally speaking. The intricacies of a whisky case to the untamed distiller are bewildering, and he believes with the elder Weller that "a alibi" is the only safe venture, unless, perhaps, he sees some way of throwing the responsibility upon some of his neighbors. He never would come to court, but the bailiffs, with their critter men, and revolvers, and bowie knives, are altogether too persuasive for his susceptibilities, and he generally finds his way here if they once get a fair chance at him.

Last Saturday there was a case in which the defendant seemed rather the victim of persecution than a violater of the revenue. There were half a dozen witnesses. One of them was asked—

"What did defendant have to do in the distillery?"

"He was knocking about thar."

"What part of the business was his work?"

"I seed him knocking about thar?"

"How long was he there?"

"Well he was knocking about thar."

"Well, but what was he doing?"

"Just knocking about thar."

"But how was he employed? Did he poke the fire, or carry the whisky?"

"All I know is, he was knocking about thar, an' that's more all the witnesses'll swar he was knocking about thar."

Here the testimony for the prosecution closed, and time being up, the case was laid over and the witnesses were all hustled off to jail to stay over Sunday, that they might be on hand again on Monday.

The importance of a case on the docket of the United States Court is not always to be judged by its title. There is something funny enough in the idea of the whole Government publishing itself as arrayed against a few inanimate casks and caddies, but there are animate objects behind the casks and caddies and the Government understands what it is about. There is frequently a case styled "The United States vs. one water-cask, etc." The water-cask don't amount to anything more than a water-cask, but the "etc." often represents the contents of a big store-house and property worth many thousands.

An exaggerated case of illicit distilling came up yesterday. The individual charged with the offense was a boy only fifteen years of age, unsophisticated, but rejoicing in the responsible and altogether high-sounding designation of Augustus Smith. He had come all the way from Pineville, in Josh Bell county, for his brother had signed his bond and he could not well abuse a brother's confidence. From Pineville to Mount Vernon the distance is 105 miles, and all this the poor boy had walked alone, and had taken the cars at Mount Vernon for Louisville, where he arrived in time to preserve his honor and his brother's property.

He appeared to like Louisville very well, but did not like the idea of having to pay a dollar a day for board. The clerk of the court, interested in him, inquired,

"What do you have to pay for staying here?"

"A dollar a day."

"But you have no money. How do you pay?"

"Oh, I don't pay, the man just charges it to me."

It turned out that the poor fellow was a victim of the machinations of a man named Slusher, for whom a warrant had been issued, and who, to screen himself, had appeared before the grand jury and secured the indictment of the boy. The court discharged him, ordered his expenses paid, and provided him with means to go home on.

AN EXTENSIVE SWEETENING.

The Government Swindled Out of $27,000 in Gold.

Not long since, 1,050 boxes of sugar and 893 sacks of coffee, upon which the unpaid import duty amounted to $27,000 in gold, were spirited away from New Orleans, and sent to different parts of the country. The sugar was transferred to barrels before shipment from New Orleans, and half of it came to this city, consigned to the commission house of Brannin & Summers. Within a few days, James P. Luse, Collector of the Port of Louisville, has seized all the sugar that came here, finding it in five different houses. In possession of Moore, Bremaker & Co., he found 188 barrels; Gardner & Co. had 159 barrels, Block & Co. had 43 barrels, Lane & Bartlett had 33 barrels, and Stege & Reiling had 11 barrels.

The delinquency, it is feared, is in the New Orleans Custom House, and it will probably be traced to its true source. The parties here having the sugar in their possession are believed to be entirely innocent, but, the property having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of duties, they, by the workings of the law, loose it all.

What became of the sugar and coffee shipped to other points we are not advised, but it is not known that any more than what has already been discovered found a market in this city.

THE 2D OF JUNE.

Meeting of Business Men at the Court-House.

At a meeting of business men of the city of Louisville at the Circuit Court-room last evening, preparatory to the mass meeting of the 2d of June—Col. Blanton Duncan in the chair—the following proceedings were had:

Gen. W. L. Jackson moved the appointment of a committee of five upon nominations and organization, &c.; whereupon the following committee was appointed: Gen. W. L. Jackson, Chairman, Dr. T. J. Griffiths, Pat. Bannon, Jno. W. Bowser, and T. Ullman.

The same committee was charged with the selection of speakers for the mass meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council and the City Board of Trade be respectfully invited to attend the mass meeting of the business men of the city of Louisville to be held on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1869, at the Circuit Courtroom, and take part in its proceedings.

Mr. Isaac Caldwell, from the Committee on Resolutions, was granted further time to prepare them and present them to the mass meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

B. DUNCAN, Chairman.

G. W. CHILTON, Secretary.

CITY FEATURES.

Firm Change.

It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that the well-known firm of J. Sues & Son, dealers in toys and fancy goods, has been dissolved; that the two stores on Fourth street have been consolidated in the old stand, No. 75 Fourth street, between Main and Market, and that henceforward the business will be conducted by Mr. Chas. Sues, the junior partner. This change will redound to the general good, as Mr. Julius Sues is thus enabled to devote his whole time to the laudable enterprise recently established by him—the manufacture of baby buggies; while the indomitable and polite Charlie is afforded a wider field of operations. In the case of each, success is inevitable.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsey's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsey, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

Russell's patent reversible Broiler is complete in every particular. It broils in less time and leaves no burnt or raw spots, but cooks uniformly—does away with all smell of smoke or grease. Every house should have one. Sold by PYNE & CREIGHTON.

Those of our readers who may wish to advertise their business in a section from which we should derive a large amount of trade, are referred to the card of the Montgomery Mail—an excellent paper with a large circulation.

WERNE'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM.

Permanent Removal to the New Store, No. 120 Main Street.

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and citizens to visit the palatial jewelry house, just fitted up and occupied by Joseph Werne, on the south side of Main street, between Third and Fourth. He has his entire new and beautiful stock of goods on exhibition, and is sure that one and all will be pleased to examine the rare display.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, May 27.

Drunk and disorderly parties fared not overly well at the hands of justice on this occasion, viz: Pat. Moore, $3 fine and $100 for thirty days; Jas. Waters, $3 fine and $100 for two months; Peter Kelly, Martin Hayden, and Adam Grayson, $3 fine and $100 bond each for two months.

Samuel Jones, assault and battery on Alice Glenn; $3 fine and $100 bond for two months.

Charles W. Livingstone, suspected felon; $500 to answer on Friday. Same party, assault and battery on Alice Hostiller; $300 to answer on Friday.

Pat. Conners vs. John Moran, peace warrant; suspended for one week.

John Moran vs. Pat. Conners, Eliza Rourke, Margaret Turtle, Catharine Conners, and Bridget Kelly, peace warrant; dismissed as to Eliza Rourke, and suspended one week as to the other parties.

John Terflick and Isham Hornsby, unlawfully carrying away property belonging to R. F. Baird; continued until Saturday.

Peter Kelly and Martin Hayden, injuring and defacing property at the Twelfth street police station; suspended to await action of the grand jury.

Wm. McCoon, (a deaf mute) stealing four bacon hams from C. Scheper, corner of Second and Chestnut streets; $300 to answer.

Michael Lynch was ordered to be released from the Workhouse.

Ordinance warrants were disposed of as follows: E. Cook, dismissed on payment of fees and costs; James S. Lithgow, same order; S. T. Moore, judgment $5 by default; Jacob Schmidt, dismissed; Hanly, overcharge for hack-ride, paid fees and costs. Hanly, failing to post the hack ordinance in his vehicle, continued.

Court meets hereafter at 8½ instead of 9 o'clock A. M.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Julia McMahan against James A. Miller. The plaintiff in this case sues to recover compensation for her services rendered defendant as dress-maker and seamstress.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $173.

J. W. Edwards against Mary and Varble Edwards, sues to recover the value of a hogshead of tobacco, which he alleges was worth $185—and that he delivered the same to defendants, who agreed, as common carriers, to deliver the same to his consignees, J. C. Bulkes & Co., at Cincinnati, and that they failed to do this; that said tobacco was lost.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in favor of Edwards for $166 23.

The following cases are on to-days' docket. The court is up with the docket:

J. E. Wolford vs. W. C. Lincoln.
W. E. Hughes vs. H. C. Crest.
P. J. Jenkins vs. W. A. Cokhill.
John W. Arnold vs. Hope Ins. Co.
Hope Ins. Co. vs. John W. Arnold.
Hope Ins. Co. vs. John W. Arnold.
Hope Ins. Co. vs. Arnold & Hart.
A. Muckelbauer vs. C. H. Dittmar.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Benjamin Burk was appointed a United States Commissioner for the county of Boyd.

The District Attorney dismissed an indictment against Augustus Smith for violations of the internal revenue laws.

The grand jury returned into Court indictments for violations of the internal revenue laws against the following named parties:

Wm. H. and Nicholas Mayfield.
Jesse C. Brashears.

No cases were tried. The following cases are on to-day's docket:

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Brown & Tandy.
Same vs. Jno. Smith.
Same vs. Andrew Downing.
Same vs. S. H. Robinson.

THE BRECKINRIDGES.

Reminiscences of Some of the Family.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

During a term of forty years I have known intimately and loved fervently the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge. There never was a time in that long period when I should have hesitated to do him any kindness in my power, no matter what inconvenience the doing of it might have cost me. When his sons reached a maturity that brought them within my range I included them in the feeling I had for the venerated father. It was a delight to me to render them every service in my power, and no occasion for it was ever permitted to pass unimproved, a fact often acknowledged by that one who was most within the scope of my powers. The very last time we ever met involved a strenuous effort on my part to do a thing for him which, had it been accepted by him, might have secured his presence among us to the present moment. He was a gentleman of brilliant talents, and was the impersonation of medical honor and courtesy.

A few years ago a younger son than those of whom I have spoken appeared in the university as a member of the medical class. As soon as I learned that he was a son of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge, I said to this son that I did not know of any way in which I could be of special service to him, but that for the sake of the affection I bore to his father, I should feel a singular gratification in rendering any service to him that I might discover would benefit him, or any that he himself should feel would be useful. No matter what the benefits might have been, the rendering of them would have given such a gratification to me that I should never have even dreamed that I was placing the youth under any kind of obligation.

When this youth was preparing himself for graduation at the university he sent his thesis to the dean. It was dedicated to me, and expressed his deep obligations to me for numerous acts of personal kindness and for the medical learning which I had imparted to him. When his name, a few years after this, was before a great insurance company in New York city, for the appointment of examiner, my name was given by him as a reference for his qualifications for the position. I joyfully responded to the company and warmly commended his appointment. When I met him afterwards, in the State Medical Society, I stood by him in his efforts to elevate the standard of medical education, being active in the work because he was connected with a proper movement in that direction.

To this hour I never had an opportunity to render him a single service that was not used to the extent of my power in his behalf. I should as soon have thought of withholding kindness from my own son as from the son of the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge.

For some months I have been the target of the most lying, meanest vituperation that a malignant, devilish mind could invent. When told that this was the work of this youth, it was so incredible that I refused to believe it, until a gentleman of the highest respectability told me that he had sold him that he was the author of this low, beggarly blackguardism. I felt myself almost defenceless in this state of things because of my deep devotion to the father. Had the conditions been reversed; had it been a son of mine rendering unkindness of any description to my old friend, I should have been most unhappy. Over and over again I resolved to expose the young man to the moral sense of this community, but memories of the father forced me to be patient and endure the viper's tooth a little longer. He has filled the cup now to overflowing.

On a very important occasion in the history of this great family, nearly all of its members were assembled around the hearth of the illustrious mother of the family. The absent member, the Rev. John Breckinridge, was living in the North, and had just arranged (in 1832) for a controversy with the Rev. John Hughes, of the Catholic Church. The occasion of that assemblage, of which I speak, of the family at the house of the mother. The earnest devotion of the family to the cause of which the absent member was to be the champion, the warm affection borne toward him, his mild, gentle, courteous spirit, with representations that had been made of the rude, overbearing character of the Rev. John Hughes, who was not so well known then as he was subsequently, caused a deep solicitude in this family circle. In that circle, besides native graces of various power and brilliancy, were endowments of learning of a high order. The youngest son, after having run a short, but brilliant career as a Legislator, had recently entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

While this great family were pondering upon the approaching important event in its history, and after the assumed characteristics of the Rev. John Hughes had been fully discussed, the venerable mother opened her snuff-box and seized a large pinch of snuff between her thumb and finger, and, as she did so, she remarked that she "wished it was ——," naming one of her other sons. He straightened himself up, his face beaming with proud, exultant triumph over the maternal selection, because to her judgment they all deferred. A long pause ensued: the pinch of snuff was still in abeyance, and the silence was at length broken by the inquiry, "Why, mother?" "Because," she replied, taking the snuff at the same moment, "John is too much of a gentleman for this controversy with John Hughes."

I congratulate the medical fraternity of this city upon the fact, that if they have use for an article thus curiously labeled by this noble old mother, they possess in one of her descendants the needed thing, who, with a paucity of the mental powers of this great family, gives almost daily exhibitions of his eminent fitness for everything that is an outrage upon professional decencies, usefulness, ethics, courtesy, dignity and honor. When he can provoke a quarrel with, or a violence of any kind toward, other old friends of his father, or can get up any blackguardism that a gentleman will not touch, this youth springs eagerly at the work with the instinct of a bluebottle fly, takes wing in search of taints, and gorges his vulturous appetite—the only kind of which he manifests any possession. This, and the duty appointed for all such insects, of depositing what Chapman calls "the blows of flies," constitute the round of his employment and enjoyment.

It is sad to look upon this degeneracy—a degeneracy without the one redeeming trait of talent. All the ethereal spirit that ennobled the rest of this great family was used up in them, the marrow dregs having fallen to the share of this young sprig.

T. S. BELL.

THE MEDICAL WAR.

Two More Emphatic Communications of Personal, Professional and Public Interest.

Medical Education.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have been a silent observer of an anomalous controversy carried on in the columns of your paper by two physicians, I presume, under the nommes de plume of "Medicus" and "Q in a Corner." It would be difficult for a disinterested party to judge of the merits of the questions involved, since the communications of each writer are so confused by reference to particular medical schools, and so defaced by personalities, which, in these latter days, seem to be the distinguishing feature of medical controversies, as to render the whole subject quite obscure.

One would suppose, from a perusal of these communications, that the question of medical education and college fees was simply one of personalities between the University and the Kentucky School, whereas these schools have in fact played but a very insignificant part in the discussion of the subject.

Does the public care anything about the antecedents of the Kentucky School of Medicine or the University, so far as relates to any policy which either of these schools may have adopted for its internal management? The question of fees is one which involves principles applicable to every medical school in the country.

The only points, so far as I can see, which "Medicus" makes are these: That the University endeavored to obtain a conference with the Kentucky School in reference to the fees, which conference for sufficient reasons was declined by the Faculty of the Kentucky school; and that the Faculty of the University, after deriding the "low fee" system as ruinous and degrading, adopted the very policy which a few months previously they had publicly condemned and denounced. The only points which "Q in a Corner" makes are: that the Kentucky School, after engaging in the disreputable policy of inaugurating the low fee system in Louisville, suddenly began to decry that policy as degrading to the honor and dignity of the profession; and that it is to the pecuniary interest of this city to attract large classes of all classes of students to the University, but no students to any other school. As to the principles which are involved in medical education relating to schools endowed and to those not endowed, neither of these writers has given the subject a full and fair consideration.

Without attempting to answer either of the writers referred to, I will simply state that the American Medical Association, at the recent meeting in New Orleans, passed a resolution unanimously, expressing as the "sentiment and desire" of that body "that all medical schools not endowed should charge as a minimum fee for a single course of lectures $120 for each student." The object of this meeting was clearly to secure good teachers and was not designed to build a "money-wall" around medical education.

It was passed in order to secure a just compensation to men engaged in medical teaching, upon the common-sense principle recognized in all departments of business, in all professions, even in the church, that the services of competent men cannot be procured without sufficient remuneration. The resolution evidently was not directed against low fees, provided the schools which charge low fees were sufficiently endowed to make the teachers independent of the students. The resolution was leveled against incompetent men, who, within the past few years, have been advertised as teachers in cheap schools for the avowed purpose of bringing themselves into public and professional notice. The evil of this policy has been perfectly proven by the numbers of medical students and graduates, who being totally unqualified are entertained by chartered institutions to practice medicine. I presume that no practitioner of medicine will object to free medical education, provided a high standard of literary education and professional acquirements is adopted and enforced. On the contrary, every physician in this city, though cordially endorsing the action of the American Medical Association, would rejoice to see established in Louisville a free medical college, one really endowed, handsomely equipped, and requiring a sufficient degree of advancement on the part of their students, or at least of their graduates, before they shall be deemed worthy the honor and responsibilities of the profession.

The effort by "Q in a Corner" to appear as champion of free medical education against the "money-wall" made of straw of his own creation—is simply futile, for no action of the American Medical Association or of the various societies in this city which have indorsed the resolution of the National Convention can be construed as an action against free medical education in itself, but only against the abuse of cheap medical teaching, when, in consequence of the insufficient compensation, incompetent men are induced to take the chairs vacated by abler teachers. Free medical education upon a proper basis ought to be established in this country if possible, but cheap medical teaching should be deplored and discouraged by every physician in the nation. In medical education, which to the student is free, but which cost the city or State a sum sufficient to equip a college and endow each chair with a salary sufficient to secure the services of the best talent in the country, is not cheap medical teaching. A student, however, who graduates at a school, not thus endowed, but who receives a course of lectures for one third the amount deemed by the profession sufficient to procure good teachers, has none of the advantages of a free medical education—his instruction may be cheap, but his education is sadly deficient.

Endowed medical schools which are independent of the number of students, the profession enjoins to elevate the standard of medical education. To schools not endowed the American Medical Association says, "You ought to charge $120 for a course of lectures, because experience has demonstrated the fact that you cannot support a good faculty for less compensation." The history of the university is ample proof of this principle. Years ago this institution was an honor to the city. At that time the fee was $105 (equal to $140 now), and the chairs were all filled by men of talent and renown. To-day the fee is $40, and not a member of its faculty is known beyond the city limits. So intrinsically weak is the faculty that a member of it has admitted to the writer that it was absolutely necessary to put the fees down to the present low standard in order to obtain a respectable number of students. Many of the schools in the country have been forced to do the same thing for the same reason, and when it is remembered by the people that these schools are chartered, and the graduates are received as peers of schools which require a higher standard, it is not time that the American medical profession should take some action against a policy which is manifestly unjust to the profession and which is inflicting great injury on the community?

In reference to the antecedents of the University and the Kentucky school, the writer judges from the history that neither of them has anything to boast of, so far as relates to the question of fees, and I would respectfully suggest that they had better remain silent upon a subject pertaining to which both have been conspicuously inconsistent.

As to the question of authorship of the articles referred to above, which seems to occupy so much the thoughts of the writers, and your space, I must confess my inability to name "Medicus." The general impression among the doctors is that "Q in a Corner" is the janitor of the University.

OBSERVER.

A Statement.

LOUISVILLE, May 26, 1869.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Though I have been but an humble member of the large circle of physicians immediately and practically interested in bringing before the public our preamble and resolutions published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of this morning, yet, from causes unnecessary to mention, the manuscript collected was placed in my hands for arrangement, and I feel that I am individually responsible for any errors connected with its publication. Some physicians who did not sign these resolutions are, in their judgment (not my own), implicated by the form that their signatures were attached to a paper immediately succeeding the resolutions mentioned. The careless reader might be misled by the juxtaposition.

As I shall deeply regret having even the appearance of misrepresenting those who entrusted this matter to me, of being in any respect careless, either in regard to their signature or the signatures of those gentlemen fully sustaining, in the second paper, the action of the American Medical Association, I desire to make the following brief statement: The signatures to the first paper (the resolutions) were not published, for two reasons: Firstly, because, as you well remember, Mr. Editor, you assured me that your "columns" were particularly "crowded" at this time, and that space was a most material object. Secondly, because the signatures to the resolutions were all duplicated below.

There was a line or dash across the manuscript below the resolutions, which I regret does not appear in the publication.

To relieve these gentlemen of any cause for regret in this matter, I have to ask, Mr. Editor, that you publish this letter as conspicuously as possible, with the following list of the signatures appended to the resolutions mentioned:

Drs. S. Brandeis, S. P. Breckinridge, J. D. Burch, J. W. Benson, J. W. Baggott, A. B. Cook, G. Cook, A. Donhoff, J. Drye, L. E. Eldy, L. J. Frazee, W. Forrester, A. Forsythe, W. E. Gilpin, E. S. Gaillard, J. Goodman, B. F. Grant, T. J. Griffiths, D. J. Griffiths, J. M. Holloway, L. H. Hall, J. A. Ireland, H. C. Ireland, N. P. Kendrick, H. F. Kalfus, J. H. Kendall, C. W. Kelly, J. F. Lytton, S. B. Mills, J. W. Maxwell, D. Maclean, J. C. Metcalf, B. B. Nesbitt, W. T. Owen, J. A. Octerlony, C. J. Prentice, J. Spalding, D. P. Starke, B. W. Stone, W. W. Urban, L. P. Witherby, C. J. Vanderesst.

These gentlemen all disclaim any intention of personal unfriendliness or discourtesy to any physician invited to attend the low-fee college convention called in this city. Their object was, while confessing a desire on all occasions to receive their brethren kindly, to assure them that their present mission (as opposed to the action of the American Medical Association) could not be approved or sustained. By some duplication of names on the various lists handed to me there were 46 and not 50. These gentlemen, with the 34 whose names were published additionally to-day, represent the 80 who endorse the action of the American Medical Association.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. GAILLARD.

THE VERY IDEA.

Something New in the Way of Street Improvement.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Whilst so much is being said upon the subject of street paving, let me suggest that the best of all pavements has not been mentioned. Any one who has been to Paris will remember the "asphalte" streets, which are as smooth as a parlor floor, which produce no dust, and from which the water runs rapidly and dries within an hour after the heaviest shower. Other cities in America are non-progressive, and have failed to place this more durable, beautiful and useful pavement on their streets. Let Louisville lead the van and make her streets of asphaltum, which is abundant and cheap in the country. The foundation of our present streets is admirable for laying the asphalte upon it. And it will cost nothing in proportion to laying the streets either with new bowlders or macadamizing them, or placing the Nicolson pavement; and they will last for fifty years. In conversation with Colonel Provost, of Washington city, who built the Capitol, I was confirmed in my own opinion of its great superiority and cheapness. The Common Council might appoint a committee to learn exactly the figure of expense to change our rough and unsightly streets into ornaments and real thoroughfares. I will be happy to give them assistance in procuring all necessary information. Colonel Provost, in answer to my inquiry why the American cities did not use a splendid article for streets, replied, "that it was probably because the contractors could not make such heavy profits as upon the other styles." If the new charter is adopted, the Eastern and Western Districts will be separately taxed for the streets, and I propose that our Western District shall be the pioneer in asphalte.

B. D.

LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1869.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th says: "Mrs. Margaret Horton, who died on the 24th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-five years, came to this city in 1812, and was well known and highly esteemed by all the "old folks" of the earlier times of Cincinnati. She was noted for extreme kindness to the poor, and for humane ministrations to the sick and afflicted wherever she found them. Her funeral will take place from Morris Chapel, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will be attended by the Association of Pioneers in a body."

Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, having learned on his return home that some statements in a letter of Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Office, written to him early in April, 1861, had been used to the prejudice of the latter, has addressed a letter to President Grant, in which he declares any charge against Kennedy on that account to be absurd and unworthy of an honest man.

Louis Blanc, the French historian and journalist, works fourteen hours daily, looks twenty years a younger man than he really is, and is in the most comfortable circumstances. He says he knows that he will yet be Embassador of the French Republic to the Court of St. James, and that in that capacity he may have occasion to protect a political exile named Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

THAT CHARTER.

Another Look at the Work of the Late Convention.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Commonwealth is entitled to all fines, forfeitures and recoveries in the City Court, except under ordinances. The Legislature, years ago, by its liberal grant of our free schools, donated all such fines, &c., to the benefit of the schools. The late Charter Convention propose to divert this donation from such a noble object into the city treasury, to pay the expenses of the City Court, thereby reducing the means of sustaining our public schools. Still it is proposed to increase the ad valorem tax to $2 27 on the $100.

The clerk of the City Court, like all other court clerks, is heretofore been entitled to fees for his services, collected of litigants. The convention propose to change this uniform rule, and to pay the clerk out of the city treasury a stated salary, and no provision is made for the costs in cases in the court.

The 9th and 10th sections give a perpetual lien on the property taxed or assessed, and if any property is omitted in the assessment or taxable list, the city may, within five years, cause the list to be made and tax collected, thus throwing upon the innocent purchaser without notice in one case the burden of paying five years' taxes, in the other a perpetual lien upon his property, when the non-payment of the tax and omission in listing for taxation result from the fault of the Assessor or Collector of taxes.

The General Council may, according to the ideas of the convention, for certain objects, pledge, mortgage and sell any revenue and property, real or personal, belonging to the city, except certain revenues named. This power is very extraordinary, in view of the restrictions thrown around the control of the city by the Council; and doubtless it was an oversight in the convention.

The former convention of 1850 made residence within the city a number of years one of the principal qualifications for office. The Legislature afterwards reduced the number of years required. The proposed charter again seeks to lengthen the residence of a citizen before he can hold office. The residence of one year qualifies a voter, but to be Mayor or School Trustee five years' residence is required; three years for policeman. Councilman, Attorney, and most of the officers must be the owner of real estate, or a house-keeper, within the city, and pay taxes. If a citizen is qualified to discharge the duties of an office, can it be supposed that a mere residence within the city three or five years will increase his capacity or ability to do his duty? The present City Attorney was elected by the Council for two years, and it is proposed to legislate him out of office, as he resides a few miles from the city.

About the year 1834 the trustees of the then town of Louisville adopted the present system of grading and paving streets; since then to the present time improvements of the streets were made at the expense of those owning ground fronting the street improved, and the city thereafter kept the street in repair. The new charter proposes to throw upon the property-holder the burden of paying for repairing streets hereafter, and to keep them in repair. The wrong and injustice of this must be apparent to all; Main street and several of the cross streets have been bowldered at the expense of the city, and two squares on Jefferson street have been laid with blocks of wood, and to require the owners of ground on the next squares to pay for paving them outrages our sense of justice. It seems to have been a struggle on the part of those who have had charge of the municipal government to throw additional burdens upon the property owner, and to place at the disposal of the General Council a large amount of money to be wasted in foolish wharf purchases and such wild and reckless notions.

"S."

The great product of the Canary Islands now is cochineal, which has sprung up into extraordinary consequence of late years. Cacti are grown wherever there is a piece of safe ground. On it the mother of madres of the insects are placed. The plants are soon covered with young insects. After a time the madres are taken off in bags; the young "crop" grows to maturity; some are retained to people other plants.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	[illegible]
Pittsburg	CAMELIA	[illegible]
Henderson	MORNING STAR	[illegible]
Nashville	EMMA FLOYD	[illegible]
New Orleans	RICHMOND	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—May 27.

St. Charles, Cin.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Charmer, Cin.	Rob Roy, New Orleans.
Falls City, Green river.	Belle Lee, St. Louis.
Kate Robinson, Cin.	Minneola, Cin.
Richmond, New Orleans.	

DEPARTURES—May 27.

St. Charles, Cin.	Maj. Anderson, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Charmer, Evansville.	Rob Roy, Cin.
Falls City, Green river.	Kate Robinson, St. Louis.
Minneola, Memphis.	Nick Longworth, N. O.
Virginia, Red river.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Bermuda, city wharf.
W. F. Curtis, Portland.	Belle Lee, Shippingport.
Le Claire No. 2, city wharf.	Richmond, Portland.

THE RIVER is still falling slowly but steadily at this point. Last evening the marks indicated 6 feet 1 inch water in the canal, 4 feet 1 inch water in the chute, and 3 feet 1 inch water on the rocks. Weather warm, with several delightful showers during the day. Business continues dull.

The Morning Star is the mail packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The Camelia will leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for Pittsburg.

The Emma Floyd will leave for Nashville at 10 A. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The famous low-pressure Richmond arrived from New Orleans yesterday afternoon with a cabin full of people and a moderate freight list. She also brought the remains of ex-Governor Morehead. The Richmond is announced to leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed, and her officers, Captain J. Stut Neal, master, and J. S. Woolfolk and Robert B. Lodge, clerks, are clever, courteous gentlemen.

The Charmer, from Cincinnati to Evansville, discharged considerable freight here yesterday, and added three or four tons of sundries.

The Nick Longworth left for New Orleans yesterday with only a moderate trip.

The Virginia departed for Red river yesterday with 800 tons of railroad iron and considerable miscellaneous freight.

The beautiful Belle Lee arrived from St. Louis yesterday, and has laid up at Shippingport to repair for the fall campaign in the cotton trade.

The steamboat sunk at the wharf last week was raised yesterday by the crane boat.

The handsome new tow-boat Ironsides, from St. Louis, passed up for Pittsburg yesterday with five barges of iron ore and two empty barges.

The LeClaire goes to Tennessee river Saturday, and will take Ohio river freight as far down as Paducah.

We saw yesterday the model of a new packet which the Henderson Packet Company talk of building. It is a novel affair, and was constructed by Richard Kelly, carpenter of the Tarascon. The model is that of a side-wheel steamer, with a recess on each side of the wheels to enable her to pass through the canal. The proposed boat is to be 186 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 6 feet hold.

The Kate Robinson, for St. Louis, discharged 100 bbls of oil, and added 80 tons of sundries, 300 hay rakes and twenty-five passengers here yesterday.

The Lafourche left New Orleans for this port Wednesday. Her machinery is to be taken out, and placed in Capt. Brown's new packet, now being built at Jeffersonville.

J. B. Stuart, of the Madison Marine Railways, late of the firm of Stuart & Barmore, of Jeffersonville, left for Madison with his family on the St. Charles, and will make that his future home. He has left Roots' new packet nearly ready to launch, and has the frame of Captain Reader's boat up.

The Rob Roy, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, discharged considerable freight here yesterday. In landing at the wharf here she parted the stern line and knocked overboard the jack staff of the LeClaire.

The following decision was rendered by the U. S. Local Inspectors of this port yesterday:

OFFICE U. S. LOCAL INSPECTORS,
LOUISVILLE, May 27th, 1869.

James P. Luse, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Ky.:

SIR—Herewith please find (as is provided by section 14th, of article 9th, of act of August, 1852) our report in the case of the collision between the steamers Quickstep and Ollie Sullivan, which occurred at Diamond Island, Ohio river, on the night of the 10th of April, 1869. By this unfortunate occurrence the latter steamer was sunk in the short space of five minutes, and will, in all probability, prove a total loss. Three valuable lives were also lost by this unfortunate event.

An earlier report of this collision would have been given if the case had been presented to us for an investigation at the proper time by the Supervising Inspector of the district in which it occurred. This latter officer did take a large and voluminous amount of testimony in the case at Evansville, Ind., commencing May 19th and continuing for several days thereafter. But this evidence, though seemingly complete, could not be considered by the officers of this Local Board so far as to render judgment in the case, and hence the delay. The case having now undergone a scrutiny at our hands, we are prepared to make the following report and judgment of the matter at issue:

The steamer Quickstep is a fine side-wheeled packet of some three or four hundred tons burden, of good speed, and is a regular packet from Evansville to Cairo. On the night of the disaster alluded to she was ascending the Ohio river, at Diamond island, bound for Evansville, Ind. The little stern wheeled steamer Ollie Sullivan was descending the river, had just wooded on the Indiana shore, near the head of Diamond Island—she was backing round to get in a position to prosecute her voyage, and when over to a point nearest the Diamond Island shore it was discovered that a steamer was coming up the river, her lights being distinctly visible at the time. The ascending steamer, which proved to be the Quickstep, promptly blew her whistle for the starboard or island side. It is certified by witnesses that the boats when first signaled were five or six hundred yards apart. The Sullivan promptly responded in the same manner. At this time it appears that the Quickstep was holding her regular course up the island shore, while the Sullivan was lying quartering from the island (down stream) to the Indiana shore, and not less than 100 yards from the island shore, and trying to come around to her proper course to proceed on her voyage. It is well established that there was plenty of room for the Quickstep to have passed to the right (or island side) of the Sullivan at the time of the collision. But the Quickstep did not adhere to her first signal, as it is clearly set forth that her pilot, John McClain, changed her whistle, when within the distance of 30 or 40 yards of the Sullivan, and this changing of the signal on the part of the pilot of the Quickstep was in our judgment the cause of the disaster. Although in such close proximity the pilot of the Sullivan (Canada Taylor) still responded by whistle, contending for the right, but at the same time caused the engineer of the Sullivan to back, as he then saw that a collision was inevitable.

Momentarily after this crossing of signals the two boats collided, the Quickstep striking the Ollie Sullivan at nearly right angles, causing the latter steamer to sink in a few minutes, the force of the shock being sufficient to turn the Sullivan nearly head up stream.

It is also established that the Quickstep's headway, although backing at the time, was not checked, as ripples were clearly seen at her bow at the instant of the collision.

From a close scrutiny of all facts and evidences in this case, we are under the clear conviction that it was in the power of the pilot of the Quickstep to have avoided this collision, and that the changing of his signal by whistles and not adhering to the course first indicated by him was the cause of the disaster.

We do, therefore, by authority and virtue of our office, suspend the license of Jno. F. McClain as pilot of river steamers for the period of ninety days from date of this communication.

Yours very respectfully,

ELIAS R. WITHERS,
GEO. A. HOUGHTON,
Local Inspectors.

Capt. Pierce Montgomery, of New Orleans, will be up in the Ohio soon for the purpose of building a new stern-wheel boat for the Red river trade.

Arrangements have been completed for the removal of the Cairo dry-docks to Memphis, which will be done immediately. The Arkansas river packet company have already contracted for a boat to be built as soon as the docks are located.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, May 27.—River falling, with 40 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and hot. Mercury 94 at 2 P. M. in the shade. Departed—[illegible], Dalgor, Milbrey, Upper Cumberland; Lewellyn, Paducah.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Up—Luminary, Belle St. Louis, and [illegible] Gill, all for St. Louis. Down—Swallow and [illegible]. River fallen ten inches.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Arrived—Post Boy, from Kansas City; Maggie Hays, from Pittsburg; Harry Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria; Anna, from [illegible]; Belle Memphis, from Memphis. Departed—Schuyler, for Peoria; Dubuque, for St. Paul; Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible]. Weather alternately cloudy and clear, with heavy rain early in the morning. Mercury at 3 P. M. now 76. Business good.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Arrivals—Golden Eagle, from Wheeling; Arcacy, from St. Louis; Annie Laurie, from Kanawha. Departures—Arcacy, to Pittsburg; Annie Laurie, to Kanawha; Emma Floyd, to Nashville. River rising slowly, with seventeen feet in the channel and eighty-five feet under the bridge.

CAIRO, May 27.—Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 11 P. M.; Bismarck, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 A. M.; Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Armada, Evansville packet, 5 P. M. River fell 5 inches. Raining and warm.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—Monongahela four feet ten inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 70 degrees.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Cora S., which left here for Arkansas river on the 13th inst., had on board the following freight: 300 bbls. salt, 18 casks soda ash, 50 kegs nails, 50 kegs powder, 16 stoves, 46 plow wings, 54 bbls potatoes, 11 bbls coal oil, 16 bbls beans, 37 tea kettles, 3 boxes bacon, 6 tons marble, 5 bbls ale, 24 grindstones, [illegible] gallons stone jars, 30 bales hay, 38 boxes soap, 2 bbls syrup, 80 boxes candles and cheese, 20 bbls flour, 25 bbls whisky, 4 half bbls whisky, 7 bbls liquor, 10 bales hair, 58 kegs nails, 31 bbls apples, 20 bbls [illegible], 22 bbls [illegible] [illegible], 40 bedsteads, 32 bureaus, 34 wash-stands, 36 tables, 1 corn mill, 580 pkgs. miscellaneous mdse. She also took a large amount of freight for the vicinity of the [illegible].

The cargo of the Cora S. was insured in Cincinnati offices as follows, so far as we could ascertain:

Firemen's	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]
Globe	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]
Home (New Haven)	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]
Dr. Bonsall's agencies	[illegible]
Farmers'	[illegible]
Farmers' and Mechanics'	113
Citizens'	[illegible]
Castly & Lindsay	[illegible]
National	[illegible]
Enterprise	[illegible]
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	[illegible]
	$16,[illegible]

The actual loss to Cincinnati insurance companies will not amount to the above sum, as much of the cargo will be saved.

On the boat the following Cincinnati companies are represented:

Eureka	[illegible]
Union	2,250
Total	[illegible]

It is believed that the Central had a risk of $1,500 on the boat. She was insured here for $4,000.

Oliver Fairfield, Esq., special marine agent for Cincinnati underwriters, left for the scene of the wreck last evening.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Wednesday says:

The Louisville folks are talking about sending one of their oarsmen East to row against some of the crack oarsmen. There is no use in going that far when the same parties can be accommodated in Pittsburg. All you have to do is to say the word and you can be accommodated. It's a long time since Louisville and Pittsburg met with the oar. Can't something be done? Let's have a four-oared race.

The New Orleans Times of Tuesday says:

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1869.

Capt. W. T. Boardman, steamer R. E. Hodge:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your demand, I herewith transfer to the R. E. Hodge the "champion horns" that the Lafourche has so long and proudly worn.

Your boat has fairly won and is entitled to wear them until their legend, "win and wear me," is accomplished by some other boat.

Yours truly, J. J. BROWN,
Captain steamer Lafourche.

These are a magnificent pair of gilt buck horns, and were first presented to the Old Hickory nearly forty years ago by Col. Davy Crockett, who was then in the zenith of his fame as a hunter and politician. They have since been won and worn by a long line of [illegible] boats, the fastest in Southern waters, down to the present time. For years the great ambition of our leading boatmen has been to possess the "Old Hickory" horns, as they are supposed to bring good luck to the boat wearing them, no boat having ever met with a serious accident whilst they were on board. The presentation drew together quite a crowd of gentlemen and marine circles, and the festivities of the occasion were enlightened by appropriate speeches from Edward Tobey, Esq., Capt. [illegible], Capt. Brown, Boardman and others, and all heartily joined in good wishes to the gallant Hodge No. 2.

Our friend, Capt. L. B. Dunham, of the new steamer Mary Houston, was the recipient, on his late down trip, of the "blue ribbon" which was offered by the managers of the late Orphans' Fair, held at Natchez, Miss., for having presented the largest and handsomest gift. The Captain has the token of esteem framed, and it now adorns the clerk's office, where it forms a striking ornament and [illegible]. The Mary Houston leaves on this evening at 5 o'clock positively for Louisville.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday says:

The Revolution, a small boat built for the purpose of testing Dowler's patent steering wheel, is now in our harbor, supplied with two of the patent wheels and two of the old style side-wheels, for the purpose of testing the difference between the two. She is open for inspection of all who wish to all that may be interested in any improvement, over the style of wheels now in use. She has made several trial trips to the entire satisfaction of a large number of our oldest and most experienced steamboatmen. All acknowledge the wheel and its action. It is claimed to be a great stride in advance of the old style. She will remain at the levee for a few days. Steam is kept up, and Messrs. Dowler and Birdsey are on hand and ready to give it a trial and test of the superiority of this wheel over the old style.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1869.

Local financial affairs wear about the same aspect as reported yesterday. Paper with unquestioned names is rapidly taken at the banks and banking houses at from 9 to 12 per cent, and a less active demand is reported. The supply of currency is increasing, and an easier money market is predicted at an early day.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Is in abundant supply, though less freely offered than during the early part of the week. The ruling quotations to-day were ¼ and 1-10 discount buying and selling at par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have not been in demand to-day, and but few have been offered, as the market is quite bare of them. The rates are a little stronger, and quotations are changed accordingly. We quote the buying and selling rates as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties, 1862	120	121
Five-twenties, 1862	121⅝	121⅞
Five-twenties, 1864	115⅛	116⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	117⅛	118⅜
Five-twenties, 1865, new	118⅛	119⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	118⅛	119⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	118⅛	119⅛
Ten-forties	108⅛	109⅛

The following shows the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20's of 1861	121⅛	120⅞	121⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1862	122⅛	121⅞	122⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1864	116⅛	115⅞	116⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1865	118⅛	117⅞	118⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1865, new	119⅛	118⅞	119⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1867	119⅛	118⅞	119⅛	[illegible]	
5-20's of 1868	119⅛	118⅞	119⅛	[illegible]	
10-40's	109	108⅛	109⅛	[illegible]	

The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 25th says:

Government bonds were dull and prices generally about ½ per cent below the highest figures of Saturday. The lower quotations of bonds in London, and the large sales to realize the late advance, have operated toward these lower prices. The foreign market is feverish, and indications are not favorable to immediate orders from that source. The market was further depressed on the rumor that Secretary Boutwell would only buy one million bonds per week, instead of two millions, as anticipated.

The London Times of the 14th inst. remarks:

The advices from Frankfort state that the unexpected advance in the Bank of England rate, coupled with the pre-existing anxiety as to the Alabama affair, caused a degree of alarm on the Bourse which sent the prices of American bonds down 3 per cent. in a few days. At this decline large purchases have been made, but chiefly on speculative account, as investors at present keep aloof. It is estimated that about 3,000 bonds were sold on Saturday last on English and American account; but, as only 1882 bonds are a staple in Frankfort, the market is so far protected against being flooded by foreign sellers. Subsequently a recovery has been established in sympathy with London and New York prices. Still transactions, it is said, are restricted to speculators, "as confidence will not revive pending the Alabama dispute." In consequence of the large remittances required for payment of the bonds now taken from London and elsewhere, exchange on London has risen to 120¾, a quotation not reached during the past ten years, and large amounts of bills have been attracted to Frankfort from Berlin and the Baltic ports.

GOLD—The decline in the premium has not had the effect to increase the offerings; on the contrary, transactions to-day were of limited importance. The New York market opened to-day at 139¼, declined to 138⅞, when it rallied, closing at 139. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	138	139
Silver halves and quarters	133	
Silver dimes	126	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The unusual torpor prevailing in the local stock and bond market can only be accounted for by the scarcity of currency. The brokers report it hard to find parties with capital for investing at the present moment. Prices are firm and unchanged as given below.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	118	@120
National Bank, second	96	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	94	@ 95
National Bank, City	98	@100
Bank of Kentucky	94	@ 95
Bank of Louisville	94	@ 96
Merchants' Bank	123	@124
Commercial Bank	80	@ 81
Northern Bank	118	@120
Citizens' Bank	114	@115
People's Bank	104	@105
Mechanics' bank	101	@102
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	94	@ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	98	@100
Masonic bank	103	@104
Security bank	109	@110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@110
Farmers' bank	95	@ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	121	@122
German Insurance Company bank	130	@131
Gas Company stock	99	@101
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	100	@102
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65	@ 66½
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	60	@ 65
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	66	@ 66½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75	@ 77
City for bounty	76	@ 77
City for school purposes	78½	@ 79½
City for Jeff. Railroad	78	@ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	78	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E.	78	@ 79
City for wharf, new	78	@ 79
City for wharf, old	82	@ 85
City for water-works, old	75	@ 72½
City for water-works, new	73½	@ 75
Water-works bonds	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Canal bonds, first issue	94	@ 95
" " second issue	82	@ 83
" " third issue	77	@ 79
" " fourth issue	72	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, old	99	@100
" " " new	92	@ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	92	@ 94
" " " new	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " (M. S.)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " (L. br.)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " (M. br.)	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
" " cons'd mort	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	—	@ 85*

Ohio River Bridge Company — @100*

EXCHANGE.—In regard to the New York market, the Commercial Advertiser of the 25th remarks:

The stock speculation for a rise still continues, and prices at the opening were in advance of Saturday night's closing prices. The transactions have been large and well distributed throughout the list, but New York Central and chief attraction were in the Vanderbilt stocks. Fort Wayne, Reading, Pacific Mail and the Northwest shares. The Erie stocks, though showing small fluctuations, generally maintained the late high prices. The Erie stocks were in active demand, and the rumor that the stock is in the hands of a clique, which will take [illegible] an upward movement, is countenanced by the probability that the Directors will shortly declare a dividend, and that the stock at present is lower than the generality of the ten per cent stocks besides the uncovered short interest represents quite a considerable amount of stock.

The following is the course of prices for the last three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
New York Central	185½	182	183⅛
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	97⅞	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	127⅛	129	129⅛
Northwestern, common	91½	91⅛	91
" preferred	105⅛	103⅜	104½
Fort Wayne	157⅛	157	157⅛
W. U. Telegraph Company	43⅛	43⅛	42
Erie	29⅛	29½	29½

COMMERCIAL.

The general market present only a moderate degree of animation. In most descriptions of merchandise there is a moderate demand; but buyers are limiting their purchases to immediate wants, and with the exception of provisions there is little speculative spirit apparent. The surroundings of trade are regarded unfavorable, and responsible parties are more than usually cautious in all descriptions of speculative ventures.

We note to-day a decline in flour in this market, and the condition of the breadstuffs markets of the country clearly indicates a still lower range of prices.

The cotton market continues tame, and transactions are unimportant. The sales in Liverpool to-day amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing easier at 11¾d for uplands and 11⅞d for Orleans.

In New York the closing dispatch reported the market firm, with a moderate demand. Ordinary 25c, good 26c, low middling 27¾c, uplands 28¾c, good middling 29½c, Mobile 29c, Orleans 29½c. Sales—1,250 bales for spinning; 500 bales for speculation; 100 bales for export.

This market closes steady at the following quotations: Middling 28¼c, low middling 25¼@25¾c, good ordinary 23¼@24c, ordinary 22¼@23c.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade.)

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulk meats, lbs	[illegible]	
Barley, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bale rope, coils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagging, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement, bbls	100	[illegible]
Cheese, bxs	10	[illegible]
Candles, bxs	10	[illegible]
Coffee, bags	1	[illegible]
Corn, bags	1973	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	185	[illegible]
Dried fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, pig, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, bdls and pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandise, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offal, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rope, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bbls and bbls	71	[illegible]
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds	740	[illegible]
Tobacco, boxes	105	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls	117	170
Wool, lbs	341	11

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The demand is light, but about equal to the receipts, and prices have undergone no noticeable change. We quote at $3 for common, $4 50@7 for prime, and $8@9 per barrel for choice.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is reported steady, with a fair speculative inquiry. Stocks are accumulating, and will be ample to meet the wants of the trade. We quote 2-lb Kentucky bagging at 21½@22c; 1¾ lb. Kentucky bagging at 19½@20c; hand rope at 8½@9c; machine rope at 8½@9½c, and hand rope at 9½@9c for common to choice. Some bagging rated 2-lb weighs a fraction less and some a fraction more than 2 lbs, which accounts in part for the wide range in our quotations.

BATTING—Stocks are reported ample to meet the demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 20@21c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville tissue at 30@31c.

BROOMS—Are firm and in good demand. We quote at $4 50@6 per dozen, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—The market is bare, but manufacturers are offering from $300 to $350 per ton for good to prime lots.

BUTTER—Receipts from the country are liberal, and prices have a declining tendency, ranging from 20c to 25c, with occasional sales at 27c and 30c for strictly choice. Western Reserve butter is steady at 27c, with light receipts.

COTTON YARNS—Dealers report the market steady and a fair seasonable demand. Stocks are large, and in some cases concessions are made to effect sales of outside brands. We quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@18c, No. 700 at 15@17c per dozen pound yarns at 40@45c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 42@44c.

CANDLES—Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are ample; dealers report prices steady. We quote sales of 40 boxes 12-oz at 15¼c. We quote at 20¼@21¼c for full weight star, and 15¼@16¼c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per lb.

CORNMEAL—Bolted is steady at 75@80c per bushel, loose, and kiln dried at $4@4 25.

CEMENT—Is in active demand, with sales of 4,040 bbls at $2@2 25.

CHEESE—Prices are quotably unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 23 boxes factory at 19@20c; W. R. is held at 15@18c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is profoundly quiet, and we have no sales to report. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote apples at 12½c; quarter peaches at 10@12c; half peaches at 13@15c and peeled peaches at 18@20c per lb on arrival.

EGGS—Are steady at 15@16c per dozen on arrival.

FLAXSEED—The market is quiet, at $2 15@$2 25 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prices are firm and the demand active. Dealers are paying from 83 to 85c for good to prime lots.

FISH—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	$26 50@27 50
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	13 50@14 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	21 50@22 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	11 00@12 00
Do No. 2, medium	19 00@20 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	10 00@11 00
Do No. 3, large	16 50@17 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	9 00@10 00
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@ 3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 50@ 2 75
Do No. 3, kits, family	2 10@ 2 25
White fish, half bbl	9 00@ 9 50

GINSENG—Is in demand with sales of green at 15c per lb. New dried commands from 70@75c and prime old 80c.

GUNNY BAGS—Are entirely nominal and we quote prices nominal at 20@20½c for bales and 22@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in ample supply and fair request. We quote 2-bushel, 45@47c; 2½-bushel, 53@55c; 3½-bushel 61@63c.

HAY—The market continues firm, and we note sales of 49 bales at $23 50; 54 bales on private terms; sales on the wharf range from $20 for mixed to $22 50 for fair, and from store at $1 to 1 50 advance.

HIDES—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote green salted at 11¼@11½c; dry salted at 19@20c; dry flint at 21@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40c@$1.

LIME—Is steady at $1 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair demand for all of the popular brands.

Va. extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright	95 @1 00
Va. medium bright	79 @ 90
Va. common and mahogany, new	62½ @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed and 12 8-inch	1 00 @1 05
Va. medium light-pressed	85 @ 90
Va. fancy roll and twist	85 @ 90
Va. pancake and fig	90 @1 00
Ky. fine bright, lbs	70 @ 75
Ky. medium and mahogany	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 14s, bright	65 @ 68
Ky. and Mo. ½ lbs and 10s, medium	60 @ 65
Ky. black sweet, ½ lbs and long 10s	60 @ 65
Ky. navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65 @ 70
Ky. navy, lbs, in butts	65 @ 68

NAILS—Are steady. We quote 10d at $4@4 75, 8d at $4 75@5, 6d at $5@5 25, 4d at $5 25@5 50, 3d [illegible]. Horse-shoe nails—Putnam, 27@35c; Hussell, 23@28c; Foster, 18@25c; pressed, 25@33½c; city-made, 35@40c.

OFFAL—Prices are steady and the market is well supplied. We quote bran $15@16; shorts, $20@21; shipstuff, $22@23; middlings $30@31; feed meal, $24 per ton.

OILS—Are quotably unchanged. We quote linseed oil at $1 05@1 10 for raw and boiled. Coal oil steady at 30@35c; benzine at 18@20c; No. 1 lard oil $1 35@1 40, No. 2 at $1 25; pure at $1 45@1 60; lubricating oil at 50@55c.

PEANUTS—Are in demand, and we note sale of 2,500 lbs at 10c per lb.

POTATOES—New potatoes are a shade lower, with sales at $1@3 per bbl. A better demand for old is reported, with sales of 30 bbls at $1 25@1 50 per bbl.

RICE—The market is steady, with sales of 10 casks Louisiana at 10c.

SEEDS—We quote: Hungarian and millet seed are held at from $1 75 to 2 00 per bush.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 9@9½c, No. 2 at 8@9c, rosin at 6½@7c, and palm at 6½@7½c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 50@2 00 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 40 for 280-lb bbls, 40@43c per bush; dairy salt at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is steady with sales at from $13@14 from wharf and store, with sales of 65 bales at $13 on wharf.

STARCH—Prices are fully maintained, with a fair demand reported. We quote at 6@7c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote tallow at 10¼@10½c; grease at 10@14c, according to quality.

WOOL—Receipts are liberal and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 33@35c for short or clothing wool, and 40@43c for combing wool, unwashed, and 45@48c for washed.

WHISKY—The market is reported firm for raw, and dealers quote at $1 07@1 10. We note sales of 50 bbls new copper at $1 35, free. We quote rectified at $1@1 25; new steam, copper at 75@80c, in bond; one year old Bourbon at $1 80@2 25, free; two year old Bourbon at $2 50@3 75, free.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The amount of business transacted in groceries continues fair, though not large, and prices are undergoing but little change. Dealers report a fair demand on orders for the country, but buyers are still disposed to restrict their purchases within the narrowest possible limits. The decline in the gold premium so far has excited but little influence, though the tendency is to lower quotations. We note sales of New Orleans sugar at 12¼@14¼c; 20 bags Rio coffee at 20¼@26c; 25 bbls circle C sugar at 15¼c. We quote:

SUGAR.

Sugar, N. O., choice	15 @15c
" " prime	14¼@15¼
" " fully fair	14¼@14¾
" " fair	13¼@13¾
" " common	12¼@12¾
Demerara	15 @16
Havana white	15 @16

REFINED SUGARS.

Hard standard	17¼@18
A's	16¾@16¾
B's	16¼@16½
Extra C	16 @16¼
Circle C	15½@15¾
Yellow	15 @15½

COFFEE.

Coffee, Rio, choice	25¼@25½
" " prime	24¼@25
" " fair	23 @24
" " common	21 @22
Java	[illegible]

MOLASSES.

New Orleans common to choice	72 @[illegible]
Golden sirup	85 @1 25
Common	55 @ 65

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was, in point of activity and firmness, fully up to the expectation of dealers. Developments are calculated to strengthen the views of the holders in regard to the future of prices, and as a consequence the market closes firm. We note sales to-day of 100,000 lbs bacon, clear rib sides and clear sides, to arrive, at [illegible] 100 boxes, 30 casks clear rib sides at 16⅞, 10 casks clear sides at 17½c, 3 casks shoulders at 13½c, 20 bbls mess pork at $32 on orders, and 20 tierces hams at 18@20c for plain and sugar-cured. Light sales of lard at quotations. We note sales of 10 half bbls beef at $12, and 25 qr. bbls at $7. We quote:

Mess pork	$31 50@32 00
Rump pork	26 00@27 00

BACON.

Clear sides	17¼@17½
Clear rib sides	16⅞@17
Shoulders	13½@13¾
Breakfast bacon	18¼@18½

HAMS.

Fancy sugar-cured hams	19½@20c
Plain	17½@18c

LARD.

Tierce, prime leaf	18¼@19 c
Keg	20 @20¾c

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The requirements of the local trade give a fair degree of animation to the market. Besides dealers report considerable demand for shipment. The growing indications of a large wheat crop are influencing a low range of quotations and a still further decline is probable. The sales to-day include 250 bbls fancy at $6 50, 100 do No. 1 at $7 and 200 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 [illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	[illegible]
Fancy	[illegible]
Rye Flour	7 [illegible]

GRAIN—The market is quotably unchanged. We note sales of 150 bu. corn at 75, sacks included. Light sales of oats at 75c from store.

Wheat, red and white	$1 [illegible]
Corn, bulk, shelled	[illegible]
" " ear	[illegible]
" shelled, sacks included	[illegible]
Oats, bulk	[illegible]
Rye, prime	[illegible]
Barley, No. 1 spring	1 [illegible]
" No. 2 "	1 [illegible]
" No. 1 fall	1 [illegible]
Malt, No. 1 fall	2 [illegible]
" No. 1 spring	2 [illegible]
" No. 2	2 10@2 15
" No. 3	2 [illegible]
Canada, at	[illegible]
Rye malt	1 [illegible]
Corn malt	1 [illegible]
Oat malt	85@ 90

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts to-day are unusually large, and the offerings at all of the auction warehouses amounted to 290 hhds, with rejection of bids on 20 hhds. Prices continue unchanged, and the market closes firm and buoyant.

We continue to quote:

Factory trash, common to good	$ 4 50@ 5 00
Factory lugs, common to good	5 00@ 6 00
Planters' lugs, common to good	6 00@ 8 00
Planters' leaf good to fine	10 50@13 50

CLARKSVILLE AND WESTERN DISTRICT GROWTH.

Lugs, common to good	$ 5 75@ 6 50
Leaf, common to medium	7 00@ 8 00
Leaf, good to medium	9 00@15 00
Leaf, selections	16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs, common to good	$ 8 00@10 00
Leaf, common to medium	11 00@15 00
Leaf, good to fine	15 00@25 00

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

	Dark.	Bright.
Fillers, common to good	$ 8 00@10 00	$10 00@15 00
Wrappers, com. to med'm.	11 00@18 00	20 00@30 00
" good to fine	15 00@18 00	30 00@40 00
" selections	20 00	40 00@50 00

SALES—The Pickett House sold 74 hhds at $4 10 for trash to $18 25 for shipping leaf.

The Farmers' House sold 30 hhds at $6 for factory trash to $11 75 for Barren county shipping leaf.

The Ninth-street House sold 80 hhds at $6 05 for Green lugs to $13 for cutting leaf.

The Boone House sold 50 hhds at $4 70 for trash to $14 25 for Owen county cutting leaf.

The Louisville House sold 60 hhds at $6 for lugs to $11 for shipping leaf.

The Planters' House sold 12 hhds at $7 70 for lugs to $13 for shipping leaf.

[illegible]

The following are the tobacco sales at Clarksville, Tennessee, for the week ending Tuesday, May 25, 1869: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 27—P. M.

Money moderately easy with most of the loans at 7 per cent on call.

Sterling firm at 9¾@9⅞ for prime 60 days, and 10½@10⅝ for sight.

Gold lower; opened at 139¼, fell to 138⅞, advanced to 139¼, fell to 138⅞, and closed at 139⅛. The loans were at 4@7 per cent.

At the Treasury sale one million was awarded in 7 lots, ranging from 138 78-100 to 138 88-100.

Clearances at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were $167,000,000.

The exports to Europe to-day were $280,000, and to Havana $[illegible].

Governments opened lower, but subsequently advanced and closed firm on information that the Secretary of the Treasury declines to withdraw the 3 per cents with his surplus of currency.

Coupons '81	121	Coupons '67	119
" '62	121	Ten-forties	108
" '64	117	Currency 6's	106
" '65	118		

State bonds heavy.

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	[illegible]
Old Tennessee	[illegible]	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
New Tenn	[illegible]	New Louisiana	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]		

Stocks opened weak and unsettled, but after the first session of the Stock Exchange prices became firm and strong, which feeling continued to the close, with a marked advance on all leading shares. The lease of the Fort Wayne by the Pennsylvania road is completed.

The following were the closing 3:30 prices:

Cumberland	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Amer. Ex	[illegible]	Chicago & Alt	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
U. S. Ex	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
Merch'ts' U. Ex	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Alton & Terre H	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss	[illegible]
Western U. Tel	[illegible]	Michigan Cen'l	[illegible]
Hartford & E	[illegible]	Do Southern	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Clev. and Pitts	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Joseph	[illegible]
		Do preferred	[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 8¼; Franklin 18; Hecla 85; Hancock 4; Minnesota 1; Quincy 29½.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,723,347
Payments	516,613
Balance	84,171,092
Disbursements of coin interest to-day	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 27—P. M.

COTTON—Market a shade firmer; sales 2,500 bales at 29½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,344 bbls; market opened steady, heavy and in favor of buyers; sales 8,500 bbls at $5 35@5 95 for superfine State and Western; $5 75@6 35 for extra State; $6 20@7 00 for extra Western; $6 70@7 00 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 15@7 25 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 25@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do; included in the sales are 2,500 bbls extra State for export at $6. Rye flour quiet; sales 170 bbls at $4 75@6 75.

CORNMEAL—Heavy; sales 600 bbls Brandywine at $4 75.

WHISKY—Nominally lower; $1 05 for Western free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 28,365 bush; market 1@2c lower for spring, and steady for winter; sales 75,000 bush at $1 40@1 41½ for No 2 spring delivered; $1 44 for No 1 do delivered; $1 40 for winter red Illinois; $1 60 for choice white Michigan; $1 60@1 70 for white California, and $1 67 for amber Canada in bond. Rye quiet; sales 3,000 bush Western at $1 27. Barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn, 25,747 bush; market 1@2c lower; sales 45,000 bush at 80@83c for unsound new mixed Western; 86@88c for sound do; 80@88c for Western yellow; 95c for old mixed Western in store. Receipts oats, 29,230 bush; market unsettled; opening heavy and closing firmer; sales 39,000 bush at 76@77c for Western afloat, and 74@75c for State, closing at the latter price.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet; sales 70 hhds Cuba at 11¼@12c. Molasses firm but quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 15c for crude, and 30½c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet at 8@20c for American.

OILS—Linseed steady at $1 07@1 08.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy at 45½@47c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork heavy and lower; sales 775 bbls at $31@31 25 for new mess, closing at $31 cash; $31 for old do; $27 for prime; 250 bbls new mess for June, at $31 50. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at 9½@11c for new plain mess; 13½@15c for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales 200 tcs at 20@24c for India mess. Cut meats steady; sales 250 pkgs at 12½@13c for shoulders, and 15@16½c for hams. Middles lower; sales 200 bxs at 17½c for Cumberland and 18c for long clear. Lard steady; sales 500 tcs at 17@19½c for steam, and 19@19½c for kettle rendered; also 250 tcs steam, seller May, at 19½c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 20@35c for Ohio, and 30@40c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 14@18½c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; engagements for 25,000 bush wheat at 5¼d per steamer.

LATEST—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 1c lower on spring and steady for winter. Rye dull and heavy at $1 25 for Western. Oats firm at 75c for Western afloat. Corn dull and heavy at 80@87c for unsound and 79@85c for sound new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $31 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and declining. Bacon moderately active at prices in favor of buyers. Lard steady at 18¼@19½c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Dull at 19@20c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Already there has been a movement in [illegible] cloths and an advance of [illegible] per cent a [illegible] [illegible] but there are other classes of unbleached muslins which are so relatively lower than those that must eventually advance, as the production is now reduced to fourteen weeks' supply. The New York 30-inch ticks an advance of 1c is established. The yards are now selling at 25c. The Waregan bleach linens have, on the contrary, declined from [illegible] to [illegible]. The sale of Lancaster Denim by auction yesterday was a perfect slaughter; the goods being closed out at $1 35¼ per dozen of 12 yards.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 27—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 discount buying and par @1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Very quiet and firm; sales spring extras at $4 75@5 75.

GRAIN—Wheat more active, firmer and 1½@1¾c higher; sales No 1 at $1 25¼ at 1¼c No 2 at $1 16½ at [illegible]; closing steady at $1 18¼ for No 2; sales since [illegible] at $1 18¾. Corn moderately active; higher; No 1 at [illegible] rejected at 62@63c; [illegible] nothing doing this afternoon. Oats less active, but firmer; No 2 [illegible]. Rye quiet and easier at $1 10 for No 1, closing with buyers at $1 06. Barley dull, with a [illegible] buyer.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 98@99c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 75@88c. Sugar [illegible] for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork quiet; sales at $31 50 cash, closing at $31 25@31 50. Lard dull, closing at 17½@18c. Bulk meats quiet; rough sides 13c loose; short rib middles 15½c.

HOGS—Active and a shade easier; $8 50 for common; $8 75@9 00 for fair to medium; $9 25@9 50 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet at $5 25@5 50 for cows and light steers, $6 37½@6 65 for fair to medium, and $7 00 for good to choice beeves.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—4,538 bbls flour, 62,000 bush wheat, 14,440 bush corn, 6,520 bush oats, 1,000 bush rye, 300 bush barley, 12,591 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—14,577 bbls flour, 6,536 bush wheat, 124,765 bush corn, 11,160 bush oats, 9,000 bush rye, 6,000 bush barley, 4,500 hogs.

FREIGHTS—Rather active at 4½@5c for corn per sail and steam to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, May 27—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Small sales low middling at 24¼@25c.

HEMP—Unchanged, with sales undressed at $110@120.

FLOUR—Dull, with only a small local demand; [illegible]

[illegible] market, the latter for choice fall [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Very dull and nominal; [illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 27—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible] Corn and oats unchanged; [illegible] at [illegible]

COTTON—Quiet but firm at 28c.

TOBACCO—Firm and in fair demand [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—Holders at $1 02 in bond [illegible] offered only 1c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and bulk meats; [illegible] Bacon [illegible]

BUTTER and EGGS—[illegible]

[illegible]

Bran—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

OILS—Linseed firm at [illegible] Lard [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged [illegible] Rye declined [illegible] Corn [illegible] mixed Western. Oats [illegible] Western.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, May 27—[illegible]

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] at [illegible] yellow [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] Lard [illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, May 27.

COTTON—Quiet at [illegible]; receipts [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] Lard [illegible] Bacon [illegible]

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, May 27.

COTTON—Market quiet; low [illegible] [illegible] Stock [illegible] bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, May 27—[illegible]

Consols [illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible], Atlantic and Great Western [illegible].

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased [illegible].

Tallow [illegible]. [illegible] Linseed cakes [illegible].

ANTWERP, May [illegible].

Petroleum [illegible].

HAVRE, May 27—[illegible]

Cotton dull and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 27—[illegible]

[illegible] bonds [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, May 27—[illegible]

Cotton—[illegible] middling uplands [illegible]; Orleans [illegible]. Sales [illegible] bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet. California white wheat [illegible]

[illegible]

Provisions—[illegible] Pork [illegible] Beef [illegible] Lard [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Bacon [illegible].

Petroleum—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

"BRADFORD'S GREAT PAINTING

"CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"

NOW on exhibition at [illegible], [illegible] street, the gallery having been rented [illegible] purpose. Admission [illegible] 25 Cents. my28 d2t

ROLLER SKATING

AT

GLOVER HALL,

Seventh St., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

THE Hall will be open for day assemblies on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 1 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, [illegible] and evening assemblies on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 7 to 10 P. M.

MR. EUGENE ST. CLAIR

Will at each evening's assembly give an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Skates for hire at the Hall. my28 dtf

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE

Widows' & Orphans' Home

Will hold a Strawberry Festival at

Masonic Temple,

—ON—

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

MAY 27 AND 28, 1869.

For the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. my26 d3t

Kentucky School for the Blind

ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

Musical, Literary, and Gymnastic,

AT WEISIGER HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1869,

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the music stores of D. P. Faulds, and at the Hall. my26 d3t

Masonic Notice.

[illegible] Chapter No. [illegible] will meet THIS EVENING in regular communication at [illegible] o'clock. A full attendance is [illegible]. E. O. BROWN, Secretary. my28 d1

Market-st. Architectural Foundry.

AND

IRON WORKS.

SNEAD & CO.,

Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets,

Louisville, Ky.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Buildings,
Iron Fronts,
Railings,
Verandahs,
Window Caps,
Jails and Cells,
Bank Vaults,
Sidewalk Lights, Floor Lights, Roof Lights, } Hyatt's Patent,

And all Wrought and Cast Iron Work pertaining to Architecture.

Agents for Bank Locks from the works of the New Britain Bank Lock Co. & Linus Yale. Contracts taken for Polished Plate and Rough Plate Glass. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

SHAMROCK.......G. W. CULLUM, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR.......GILMORE, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

CAMELIA.......GOLDING, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th, at 10 A. M. from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Evansville and Nashville.

EMMA FLOYD.......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 28th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

For Tennessee River.

LeCLAIRE No. 2.......MILT. AIKEN, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

For Tennessee River.

LeCLAIRE No. 2.......MILT. AIKEN, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.
For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia and Florence.

LeCLAIRE.......[illegible] AIKEN, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

RICHMOND.......STUT NEAL, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 28th inst., at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 3.

SAM. SANDERS, Master......GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Kentucky River every Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Regular Memphis [illegible] Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.

Leaves Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for all points on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas and White rivers apply to
J. W. FORSEE, Agent, 44 Fourth st.

"Old Reliable."

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton

LEONORA No. 2.

NOAH NEAL, Master......G. W. [illegible], Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street and Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 12 M. One of the magnificent steamers
GEN. LYTLE......C. DAVID, Master.
[illegible]......R. HILDRETH, Master.
Leaving all intermediate landings.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked packet steamers
ST. CHARLES......D. WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. BUELL......R. W. WADE, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

[illegible] All Railroad Tickets between Louisville and Cincinnati will be received for passage on these steamers, entitling the holder to meals and state-room, free of charge, and [illegible] connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the East.

[illegible]

[illegible] Agent.